

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND



Morocco's goalkeeper, Khalil Azmi, making a save in a losing cause against Belgium.

Belgium 1, Morocco 0

Morocco's goalkeeper, Khalil Azmi, made a save in the 11th minute as Belgium held on to win the Group F match Sunday in Orlando, Florida.

Big Day of Big Surprises

Ireland 1, Italy 0: First it was Ray Houghton, scoring his first goal for Ireland in five years to beat Italy in the opening match in East Rutherford, New Jersey. Ireland had never before won a match in the World Cup finals, having advanced to the 1990 quarterfinals in Italy on three draws and a shootout.

Romania 3, Colombia 1: Then it was Gheorghe Hagi, who set up two goals by Florin Raducioiu and scored the third himself as Romania stunned Colombia in Pasadena, California.

Goalkeeper Oscar Córdoba, who had replaced the brazen René Higuita this year, committed two significant miscues that led to goals.

United States 1, Switzerland 1: All of which followed a surprise, if not an

upset, when the United States, having been thoroughly outplayed, gained a tie with Switzerland on Eric Wynalda's free kick Saturday in Pontiac, Michigan.

"In a nutshell, we played badly and got a point," said midfielder John Harkes.

Tragedy Strikes, Too

Two Protestant gunmen killed six Roman Catholics and wounded five who were watching the Ireland-Italy match in a crowded pub in village of Loughinisland in Northern Ireland. It was the worst atrocity in Northern Ireland's sectarian violence in eight months. (Page 2)

A plane carrying Mexican soccer fans to the World Cup crashed while trying to land in a heavy fog at Dulles International Airport outside Washington, D.C., killing all 12 people aboard. The victims included three teenagers, three younger children, two men and two women.

Monday's matches: Brazil vs. Russia, at Stamford, California, 4:05 P.M. EDT; Netherlands vs. Saudi Arabia, at Washington, 7:35 P.M. EDT.

World Cup report: Pages 16 and 17

In Africa, a Mood of Desperation

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

OUAGADOUGOU, Burkina Faso — You don't have to be a detective to spot the decline in living standards in Africa.

The decline can be seen in the shantytowns surrounding every capital — sprawls of humanity in windowless hovels amid open sewers and heaps of garbage.

It can be heard in the lessons sung out in ancient school rooms, where enrollments are dropping but class sizes swell to 120 pupils.

And it can be smelled in fly-infested corridors of hospitals where diseases flourish.

First of a series.

ish, medication is scarce and people are turned away or left to suffer because they cannot pay for treatment.

The countries south of the Sahara, the division between black Africa and the Arab world, have turned in a decade and more of devastatingly bad economic performance.

The economic failure is undercutting a drive for political liberalization, raising ethnic rivalries to a dangerous level and forcing countries to impose inflammatory austerity programs, often under the dictates of Western financial institutions.

But most of all it is spreading misery. In living standards, Africa is falling further

Assurances by France

France said Sunday that it was attempting to assure a Rwandan rebel group that intended military intervention in the country would not be aimed at the rebels. (Page 6)

behind the rest of the world. It is now the only continent where most poor people are getting still poorer and where health and education are deteriorating.

As political changes similar to those that shook Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union four and five years ago now reverberate in Africa, Africans seem more concerned about the social and welfare problems caused by the economic decline. Their views emerged during scores of interviews in the course of a six-week trip through nine countries in East, West and southern Africa.

The statistics roll by in a blur. More than four million children born this year will die before the age of 5. Nearly a third of the children are severely malnourished. One in three goes without any schooling.

But it is the individuals who remain fixed in memory. One is a baby without a name, less than 24 hours old. He was born at the Central Hospital here, brain-damaged and weighing half of normal.

The mother, her face taut, waits in the

dusty courtyard. Apparently she did not seek prenatal consultation, once free but no more. She did not eat enough. It is common, a doctor says, for women from the countryside to cut down on food during pregnancy in hope of an easier delivery.

Dicko Agaly is a 28-year-old Tuareg from Timbuktu who for years has been roaming further and further south to eke out a living as a trader. Ten months ago his lungs began to ache and now he is in the Central Hospital, ravaged by tuberculosis.

He is losing weight and is too weak to sit up. A friend and fellow tribesman, squatting by the bedside in a flowing sky-blue robe, ill at ease in a strange big city, has been too shy to tell the doctor that Mr. Agaly has begun vomiting. He is worried that soon the money will run out and there will be no hope of keeping him alive.

The hospital has no funds to spend on medicine so patients must buy their own. Medications have just doubled in price — one of the many ricochet effects of the 50 percent devaluation of the French-backed currency that occurred in January throughout French-speaking West and Central Africa.

For years, French drug companies have resisted introduction of cheaper generic drugs here, but this may soon change.

Michel Ouedraogo is the father of five. Although he has a job as a civil servant, his

See AFRICA, Page 7

U.S. Awaits Assurances In Writing by North Korea

Carter Says He Believes Agreement Is Complete And That 'Crisis Is Over'

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — After high-level talks at the White House, Jimmy Carter said Sunday that the United States and North Korea were in "complete agreement" on averting a confrontation and that a vote on international sanctions was being "held in abeyance."

But the former president said a rapprochement would not be possible until written assurances were received from President Kim Il Sung of North Korea's offer to freeze its nuclear program.

The former president said he would personally seek those assurances. He said he was confident that the North Korean dictator would "honor all of the commitments he made" and that it would be readily apparent if there were violations.

Mr. Carter provided no further insight into the timing or circumstances of a summit meeting that the presidents of North and South Korea agreed to on Saturday.

[South Korean officials started preparations Sunday for the summit meeting by forming a task force to make contacts with Pyongyang, Agence France-Presse reported from Seoul.]

Mr. Carter said he believed that "we have reached complete agreement between us on the major issues," clearing the way for early talks between the United States and North Korea.

"I personally believe that the crisis is over," he said.

U.S. officials gave no indication Sunday of disagreement with Mr. Carter's view, and it appeared that a genuine breakthrough may have occurred. They expressed satisfaction with Mr. Carter's diplomatic opening, pending official verification, but stressed that promises by the North must be followed up with action.

If written assurances are received from Pyongyang on a freeze in their program, the United States is prepared to resume direct talks with North Korea, which the regime is ardently seeking. Pyongyang also wants Western aid to shift to a modern

See KOREA, Page 7

U.S.-Ukraine Deal: Boon or Boondoggle?

By Raymond Bonner

and James Bennett

New York Times Service

KIEV — When an American company ventured into Ukraine last year with a deal to sell \$70 million worth of corn seed, herbicides and expensive harvesting equipment, the move was hailed here and in Washington as a historic vote of confidence in this struggling nation and a model for cooperation between American businesses and former Communist countries.

Now, a year later, the deal looks like a model of a different sort, an embarrassing instance in which American companies took advantage of a country in turmoil to dispose of poor quality seed that it could not sell in the United States and to reap large profits.

"It's a very black page," said David Sweet, chairman of the agriculture committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine. "There was a time when the Ukrainian farmer held the American farmer in very high regard. Now, they have lost respect for us because of deals like this."

"Yes, we in the West believe in commer-

cial gain. But if that is your only goal, then this is what happens."

Some farms planted the seed and got no crops. At harvest time, most of the new combine harvesters included in the deal never moved from their sheds. And while the American seed company and brokers have been paid, Ukraine is struggling to repay the \$70 million to Citibank, which financed the deal.

If the country fails to repay the money, the United States Export-Import Bank, which guaranteed the loan, will have to repay it and the cost will be borne by U.S. taxpayers.

Ukraine, with its rich black soil, some of the world's best, and a seed shortage, seemed like an ideal setting for Zeneca Inc., a company in Wilmington, Delaware, that was looking for new markets.

The deal looked just as good to Ukraine. The American products were supposed to allow it to produce a corn crop of at least a million tons, which would bring in \$70 million and pay for the seeds and equipment in a year. But the seeds that were planted yielded only about 10,000 tons of corn, according to a Ukrainian audit.

Kiosk

Israeli Jets Attack Shiite Muslim Bases

NABATIYEH, Lebanon (AP) — Israeli planes attacked Shiite Muslim guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon on Sunday. Two jets fired rockets on hills surrounding the village of Mitla in Apple province, a stronghold of the Iranian-backed Hezbollah.



FLOODS IN CHINA — Soldiers carrying victims to safety Sunday in Linzhou, in Guangxi Province, where 44 people have died. Two million troops have been mobilized for relief work in central Hunan Province, with 150 deaths reported from the flooding.

Congress Gets Into the Disney Civil War

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A festering dispute between advocates and foes of a theme park that the Walt Disney Co. is planning to build near important Civil War battle-grounds has spilled out of Virginia and into Congress, turning a local spat into a national debate.

Largely at the urging of environmentalists and historians who want to protect the region from urban sprawl, a bipartisan group of 16 House members has introduced a resolution opposing the park. Disney's America, which would be built in Prince William County about 35 miles west of Washington. Also, a Senate sub-

committee has been persuaded to hold a hearing, set for Tuesday.

It remains unclear just how disruptive this additional layer of opposition will be to the \$650 million project, scheduled for completion in 1998.

While the House opponents called on Disney to build elsewhere and urged federal agencies to ensure that the development complied with laws on air quality, transportation and historic preservation, their action was only a call to arms, not a threat of legislation.

Disney officials say they are not worried.

"I would have thought that if we could do something in a celebratory way, people

would be enthusiastic," Michael D. Eisner, Disney's chairman, said in an interview last week.

Many Virginians are enthusiastic, among them Governor George Allen, Senator John W. Warner and seven of the eight members of the Prince William board of supervisors. They and thousands of county residents see the 3,006-acre theme park as a boon to development, employment and the local tax base. Mr. Allen was the driving force behind a \$165 million bond issue for the project; most of the proceeds will pay for improving roads in the area.

Robert Singletary, chairman and presi-

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To Our Readers

With today's issue, the International Herald Tribune increases the size of its typeface and becomes easier to read (except for this text, which appears in the old typeface as an invitation for comparison).

This old typeface, Times Roman, is 8.75 points and the height of each line is 8.85 points. (As a unit of measure in printing, a point equals 1/72d of an inch.) The face is condensed in the Tribune's exciting process, reducing the width of letters and spaces.

The new typeface is still Times Roman, but there is fractionally more space around letters and words. The characters are 9 points and the line height is 9.1 points.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.	Fr.
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
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Egypt	E.P. 5000	Reunion	11.20 FF	
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An American Hero's Fall Has Admirers Wondering

By Joel Achenbach

Washington Post Service

At a crowning moment of his life, O.J. Simpson made a vow. He was being inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1985, surrounded by other football greats. No one could doubt that Mr. Simpson richly deserved enshrinement: he had been a brilliant, breathtaking, record-breaking runner. But Mr. Simpson said to the crowd, "You don't know what it is to walk around here. You wonder do you belong with this group of guys."

"I will live up to the honor of being in this hall and being on your team."

The vow is shattered. O.J. Simpson is now an accused killer, under suicide watch in police custody.

Something went hideously wrong in the life of this American idol. The police say Mr. Simpson brutally murdered two people with a knife. They say he stabbed to death a young man and cut the throat of his former wife, mother of his two young children, the ones he would comfort days later at her funeral. Mr. Simpson has denied the charges, and his lawyer has plead-

ed with the public to "reserve judgment" until a court of law decides his fate.

Every fan of Mr. Simpson's will be struggling to understand how this could be. At age 46 he was a man who had rarely

The man the public knew could not do what he is accused of. Page 15 • A celebrity case, but a common crime. Page 3.

stumbled. He had dashed through life, just as he had dashed through his Hertz television commercials, with flamboyance and grace.

Mr. Simpson's colleagues and teammates and friends seem universally to revere him.

But his world has been different from most people's. He lived like he ran, fast. He was always surrounded by famous friends, eager fans, limousines, beautiful women, parties. Whether such things are relevant to this case is unknown. What may be more germane is that Mr. Simpson seemed obsessively in love with his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and, according to one friend, turned vengeful in recent weeks

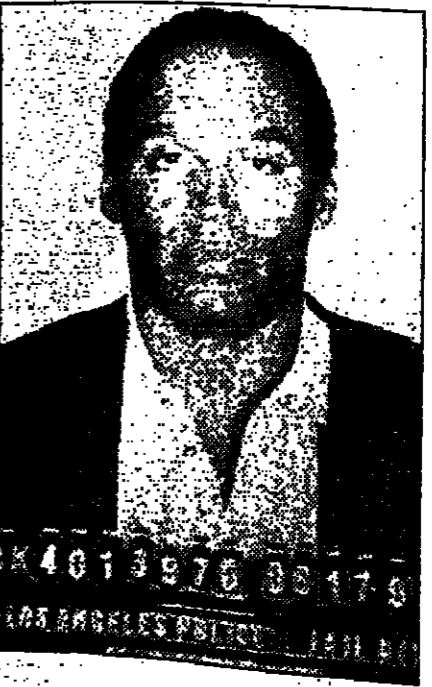
when she spurned his attempt at reconciliation.

In his note, Orenthal James Simpson asked America, "Please think of the real O.J., not this lost person." The accused murderer signed the note, "Peace and love, O.J.," and inside the "O" he had drawn a smiley face.

As a boy, he had had rickets. He wore braces on his legs. The other kids in the hard-bitten housing projects in the Potrero Hill neighborhood of San Francisco made fun of him. When the braces came off, he was left with thin and bowed legs and the neighborhood children called him "pencil-pins."

Mr. Simpson was the second of four children. He was raised by his mother, Eunice, who worked the graveyard shift at San Francisco General Hospital. He did not see much of his father, Jimmie, a bank custodian, who separated from his mother when O.J. was 5.

One of his friends was Al Cowlings. They seemed joined at the hip. They played football together at Galileo High School, and with some other athletes formed a social club called The Superiors.



O.J. Simpson in the official mug shot released after he was booked for murder.

See SIMPSON, Page 3



COLOMBIA VOTE—Police officers searching voters Sunday at a polling station in Bogotá. Opinion polls put the Liberal Party contender, Ernesto Samper, even with his Conservative rival, Andres Pastrana, in the second round of the presidential election.

Q & A: Colombia Looks to Asia for Trade

Like several other Latin American nations, Colombia is looking increasingly to countries of the Pacific, rather than the Atlantic, for growth. At a meeting in Kuala Lumpur of the Pacific Basin Economic Council, Juan Manuel Santos, Colombia's foreign trade minister, spoke with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. How much damage has cocaine trafficking and organized crime done to Colombia?

A. We have suffered more than any other country from this scourge. We have lost our most promising politicians, our most honest judges, our most courageous police officers, our best journalists.

However, this huge sacrifice has only strengthened our determination to continue the war against narco-terrorism.

We are winning the battle. The proof of this is the defeat of the most powerful and dangerous drug syndicate, the Medellín cartel, whose members are all either dead or in jail.

Q. Has the economy been hit by this conflict?

A. Unfortunately, Colombia is better known for its problems with drug trafficking and guerrilla warfare than for its economic reform and opening. The bright side of the coin is not as well recognized, but is much more important.

Q. Will the outcome of the second round of voting in Colombia's presidential elections on Sunday change the country's free-market policies?

A. No. Both candidates have strongly stated that the economic policy will not change.

Q. What prompted Colombia to liberalize its economy?

A. In the 1980s, the so-called lost decade for Latin America, we had the highest growth in the region. We are the only country not to have experienced a single year of negative growth in the last half century.

The decision to change our economic model came with the realization that the old system of import-substitution was no longer valid if we were to generate the rates of growth needed to free us from underdevelopment.

We have turned to international trade

and investment as the new engines for our growth. As a result, we have had to diversify the composition of our exports, develop new markets for our products and seek new suppliers of needed imports.

Q. Is that why Colombia is looking to East Asia?

A. Historically, we have been an Atlantic-oriented nation, neglecting the Pacific. Our trade with the Pacific Rim is only one tenth of that with the Atlantic. The time has come to close the gap.

Q. What can Colombia offer in return?

A. We have preferential access to over 60 percent of the world's markets, including the United States and the European Union. We have lost-cost labor, a disciplined work force and abundant natural resources.

Colombia is the second-largest exporter of coal in the world and is becoming an important oil producer. We recently discovered the largest oil field in the Western Hemisphere since Prudhoe Bay in Alaska.

Restyled Marxists Gain in Germany

A Vote of Protest in 4 States

New York Times Service

BERLIN—Among many former Communists celebrating success at polls in Eastern Germany, few have more reason to do so than Michael Schneider. He heads the Democratic Socialist Party, as the former Communists are called, in the Eastern borough of Treptow.

In elections for European Parliament representatives, the Democratic Socialists won 37 percent of the votes, making them the borough's strongest party.

Scores of Democratic Socialists won local offices in the four Eastern states in the elections a week ago. In all four, the party did better than in any election since unification of the two Germanys in 1990. It took 15 percent in Thuringia, 16.5 percent in Saxony, 20 percent in Saxony-Anhalt and 25 percent in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.

In several cities, the Democratic Socialists won more than a third of the votes and emerged as the strongest party. Among them were two state capitals, Potsdam and Schwerin.

The Democratic Socialists seem to have improved their chances in voting later this year for European Parliament seats. They must get 5 percent nationwide or win three head-to-head races.

By voting for the Democratic Socialists, Germans in the East are following a pattern already established elsewhere in formerly Communist Europe.

Lithuania, Poland, and Hungary have returned former Communists to power. As in Germany, the parties in those countries have renounced Marxism-Leninism and embraced multiparty democracy.

After the European Parliament elections, leaders of established parties lamented the Democratic Socialists' growing popularity.

"It's awful that so many people have forgotten the crimes

for which this party is responsible," said Erwin Huber, chairman of the Christian Social Union.

But Mr. Schneider said the voters were supporting his party as a way of showing anger over the way unification has been handled.

"We are being told that our economy was all garbage, that our education was all garbage, that everything we had and everything we knew was garbage," he said in an interview. "That isn't true. With all the problems East Germany had, there were some good aspects. East Germany was an unjust and repressive state, but it provided a level of social protection that doesn't exist any more."

"Many people here still have some good memories of East Germany, like an old photograph you keep on your bureau. Maybe they don't display the photo the way they used to, but they don't like it when someone comes along, rips it out of the frame, throws it on the floor and stomps on it."

The Democratic Socialists benefit from a backlash against aspects of German unification.

In Treptow, Democratic Socialists held 14 of the 44 seats on the borough council. They campaigned on local issues, pledging for example to defend tenants against eviction and to protect family garden plots threatened by developers.

"Since 1990, the Democratic Socialists have shown themselves to be a skillful, diligent and intelligent opposition force," Friedrich Schorlemmer, a Lutheran clergyman who was a leading dissident in Communist East Germany, wrote in a commentary. "An important reason for their success at the polls is that as a result of unification, millions of people have lost their jobs, fear losing their homes and feel like degraded supplicants."

—STEPHEN KINZER

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Aide Talks Amid Angola Flare-Up

LUANDA, Angola (Reuters)—A United Nations envoy pursued peace efforts in Angola on Sunday amid a surge in fighting in the nearly 20-year war between the government and UNITA rebels.

The UN special representative, Alioune Blondin Beye, was in the capital to consult officials after meeting rebel leaders Saturday in their central highland headquarters of Huambo. No details were available on either meeting, but diplomats in Luanda expressed skepticism on prospects for peace.

Fighting has increased across the country in recent weeks. The rebels were shelling the besieged government-held town of Cuito. The state radio said, and Huambo has come under renewed bombing from the government air force.

Arafat to Visit Jericho 'This Month'

EREZ CHECKPOINT, Israel (Combined Dispatches)—Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will pay a landmark visit to the Palestinian self-rule areas this month, and peace negotiations with Israel will resume in about a week, a senior PLO adviser said Sunday.

The adviser, Nabil Shaath, said the Joint Security Commission would meet Monday to discuss Palestinian police on the Jordan and Egyptian border crossings and the opening of passages between Jericho and the Gaza Strip. He also said talks would resume June 27 on the second phase of the autonomy plan.

Asked by reporters when Mr. Arafat would arrive, Mr. Shaath said: "Before the end of this month." Mr. Arafat's visit to Jericho, a first foothold in what he regards as a future Palestinian state, is expected to draw thousands of Palestinians from areas in the West Bank still under Israeli occupation.

(Reuters, AP)

Low-Level Combat Noted in Bosnia

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (AP)—The latest cease-fire in Bosnia was largely holding, with low-level combat reported from the northern and northeastern front lines, a United Nations spokesman said Sunday.

Artillery exchanges along the northeastern Posavina corridor between the Bosnian Serbs and the Muslim-led Bosnian Army on Saturday were heavier than during the last three days, said the spokesman, Major Dacre Holloway. The corridor links Serbian holdings in the east and west.

Another trouble spot was the area around Ribnica, 40 kilometers (25 miles) southwest of Tuzla, said Major Holloway, who spoke of "harassment fire" rather than full-blown artillery battles.

China Executes 3 for Tourist Deaths

BEIJING (AP)—Hoping to patch up relations with Taiwan, China on Sunday executed three men charged with robbing and murdering 24 Taiwanese tourists on a Chinese pleasure boat, official reports said.

The killings on March 31 plunged China-Taiwan relations to their lowest level since the two sides opened trade and tourism links in 1987. Chinese officials initially had said that the tourists were killed in an accidental fire, but later charged three suspects.

The Xinhua press agency said the men were executed Sunday after a sentencing rally attended by 1,200 people in Hangzhou, in eastern China. It said they had pleaded guilty to charges of robbery and murder, and state-run television said they were executed by gunshot. In Taiwan, relatives of the victims said they were not satisfied because many believe unofficial reports that Communist soldiers were involved in the killings.

Police Break Up a Neo-Nazi Rally

POTSDAM, Germany (AFP)—The police broke up an illegal neo-Nazi rally by the Direct Action Central Germany organization in the East German town of Luckenwalde early Sunday, a police spokesman said.

They seized far-right extremist magazines, a club, a baseball bat and a knife and opened an inquiry over the possible infringement of laws on carrying offensive weapons, the spokesman said.

Law officers also found a stolen car and insignia from the banned Nationalist Front group, as well as a belt buckle bearing the inscription "Front Heil."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Long Island Railroad Strike Settled

NEW YORK (AFP)—A strike that had paralyzed the Long Island Railroad has been settled, clearing the way to restore service by Monday's rush hour. The chief of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Peter Stangl, said he had capitulated to the union's demands "before it got bad out there."

Under the agreement, railroad workers will get a retroactive pay raise of 8.7 percent for the three-year period ending in December. Management gave up its demands for union concessions on work rules.

About 2,300 conductors, track workers and motormen struck after midnight Friday when talks in the 24-year dispute broke down. Governor Mario Cuomo intervened Saturday, urging both sides to settle because of the inconvenience to commuters.

Indonesia will not require foreign tourists to get AIDS-free certificates because that would violate their human rights, an official Antara news agency said Sunday. But it reported that foreign workers would be required to obtain Indonesian government certificates proving that they were not infected with the AIDS virus.

(AFP)

A Philippine Airlines strike has been resolved with an agreement to raise wages, President Fidel V. Ramos announced Sunday.

(AFP)

Iraq's civil airports and air traffic control systems, badly damaged during the 1991 Gulf War, are now fully rebuilt, the official Iraqi press agency, INA, quoted a senior aviation official as saying. Yussuf Khatami al-Jaburi, director-general of the Iraqi State Enterprise for Civil Aviation, said the airports could receive planes if the United Nations embargo against Iraq was lifted.

(AP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Argentina, Bermuda, Cyprus, Greece.
WEDNESDAY: Croatia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland.
THURSDAY: Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg.
FRIDAY: Canada, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Sweden, Thailand, Venezuela, Zaire.
SATURDAY: Finland, Mozambique, Slovenia, Sweden.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Allies Bid a Farewell to Berlin

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BERLIN—Soldiers from the United States, Britain and France have bid a classic military farewell to Berlin, the city their armies entered as victors and guarded for nearly half a century.

Cannons boomed in salute, parachutists dropped and helicopters flew in formation Saturday as an estimated 75,000 spectators watched the soldiers step smartly through the streets. A lone DC-3 represented the planes that took part in the Berlin Airlift of 1948-49, when the Soviet authorities tried to blockade West Berlin.

"You and your comrades defended not only West Berlin, but all of Europe and the right of its people to self-determination," Mayor Eberhard Diepgen told the troops in a farewell address. "There can be few examples of a mission so peacefully and successfully concluded."

The Allied withdrawal from Berlin will be completed in September, adding a symbolic flourish to the end of the Cold War era. Russian troops, who were not invited to take part Saturday, will have their own parade in the former East Berlin next week.

With the departure of foreign troops, this city, whose western half was once a symbol of Western confrontation of the Soviet Union, is becoming simply another European capital. Tangible reminders like the Berlin Wall and Checkpoint Charlie have already been dismantled.

During the years when Berlin was divided, about 12,000 Allied troops were stationed here. No one pretended that they alone would be able to fend off a Soviet attack, but their presence reassured residents.

Fewer than 3,000 Allied soldiers remain in Berlin, and some who took part in the parade Saturday were brought in from garrisons in other parts of Germany. No heavy weapons were displayed, and the soldiers wore dress uniforms.

Along the parade route, several young people said they had come simply for the spectacle. Older Berliners seemed to take the occasion more seriously.

"The Allies came as saviors and stayed on as protectors," said Margarethe Zilma, 77. "They liberated us from one dictatorship and saved us from falling under another one."

Ceremonies to mark the final withdrawal of foreign troops will also be held separately by the Western nations and the Russians. President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia is to visit on Aug. 31, when the last Russian soldier will depart. Western troops will leave a week later, with President François Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister John Major of Britain and Vice President Al Gore attending ceremonies. President Bill Clinton plans to visit Berlin in July.

Russian leaders had pressed for a joint farewell ceremony, but some Berliners opposed the idea, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl ordered that the ceremonies be separate.

6 Catholics Killed in an Ulster Pub

The Associated Press

BELFAST—Bracing for more violence, the police searched on Sunday for Protestant gunmen who killed six Roman Catholics who were watching a World Cup soccer match in a pub.

"We are undoubtedly now in a spiral of tit-for-tat sectarian killings and certainly we view the matter very, very seriously,"

said a deputy chief police constable, Blair Wallace.

Two gunmen walked into a pub crowded with people watching Ireland's World Cup victory over Italy on Saturday night, and fired at random. Six people were killed and five wounded. It was the worst atrocity in Northern Ireland's sectarian violence in eight months.

The Ulster Volunteer Force, an outlawed Protestant paramilitary group, claimed responsibility for the attack in the village of Loughinisland, a largely Catholic area 20 miles (30 kilometers) southeast of Belfast.

The police expressed fear of more violence on Friday when fans are expected to crowd pubs to watch a television broadcast of Ireland's match against Mexico in Orlando, Florida.

The upsurge in violence follows an offer by the British and Irish governments on Dec. 15 of a role in peace talks for Sinn Féin, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army, if the guerrilla group renounced its violent campaign against British rule.

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A Celebrity Suspect, but the Crime Is All Too Common

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Congress and Whitewater

The knock of New York Republican Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato for uniting Democrats must make him the envy of the White House. For the better part of a week, Senate Democrats have joined forces to beat back partisan attempts by Senator D'Amato and his Republican colleagues to get political mileage out of the Whitewater affair. The wrangling is over the terms of the Banking Committee's pending Whitewater probe.

The Republicans complain that the agreement, reached along party lines, to limit public hearings to phases of the Whitewater probe completed by special counsel Robert Fiske is to abandon Congress's constitutional oversight responsibilities. They also charge that the narrowly focused probe is a flagrant attempt by Democrats to go bail for Bill Clinton. Their passion notwithstanding, the Republicans' charges don't hold much water.

The terms of the Banking Committee probe meet the spirit of a March 17 resolution in which the Senate voted 98-0 that "the hearings should be structured and sequenced" in such a manner that they do not "interfere with the ongoing investigation" of the special counsel, Mr. Fiske's position that Congress should allow the special prosecutor to proceed without risk of congressional hearings compromising either his work or the grand jury process lay at the heart of the resolution, which

Senate Republicans supported overwhelmingly. It is that intent that Senator D'Amato et al. are now trying to annul.

By the end of this month, the initial phases of Mr. Fiske's probe covering the investigation of the death of Vincent Foster, the White House deputy counsel, the handling of his papers by White House officials and Whitewater-related communications between White House and Treasury officials will be finished. These are the areas to be examined by the Senate Banking Committee. Interestingly, without going through the Senate's machinations the House agreed to impose similar limits on its own Banking Committee. To denounce the present structure or the sequencing of hearings as a cover-up is wrong.

While the proposed hearings will cover events in the Clinton presidency, the Senate majority leader has given assurance of additional hearings on issues that cover the Clintons' political and business lives before the White House. It is no abdication of Congress's oversight responsibility to be mindful of the pitfalls of simultaneous probes. Congress ought to avoid hearings that might interfere with prosecutive efforts to compile admissible evidence leading to convictions. Iran-contra taught that lesson. Why the rush? The Clintons aren't going anywhere. Senate Democrats should hold firm.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rebelling Against Disney

Disney's America, the planned theme park in northern Virginia, has inspired something rare in these shallow times: impassioned debate among intellectuals and a surge of preservationist zeal in the Congress. Hooray! It would be a crime against the national heritage if the country's best historical thinkers and its legislators slumbered through this desecration of historic ground.

There is a time when a nation must listen to its scholars. A veritable pantheon of historians and writers — C. Vann Woodward, John Hope Franklin, James McPherson, Shelby Foote, Barbara Fields — has formed a group called Protect Historic America to oppose Disney's plan to build a 3,000-acre park only four miles from the Manassas battlefield.

Twenty members of Congress introduced a resolution on Thursday objecting to the project. Led by Representative Michael Andrews, Democrat of Texas, they echo these distinguished thinkers in rebelling against a state's right to sell out a national treasure. "It's not just a Virginia issue," Mr. Andrews said. We agree. Virginia's Legislature and governor have betrayed their state's tradition as guardian of the most important collection of Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil War sites in the nation.

Listen to C. Vann Woodward on what could be lost to the motel-hamburger-casino sprawl that would ripple out from the park. "This part of northern Virginia has soaked up more of the blood, sweat and tears of American history than any other area of the country. It has bred more founding fathers, inspired more soaring hopes and ideals and witnessed more triumphs and failures, victories and less causes than any other place in the country. If such a past can render a soil 'sacred,' this silver is the perfect venue." The congressional resolution affirms this sentiment, and calls for Disney to find another site. Disney executives, and some thoughtful commentators, say that since Disney already owns the site, it is too late to stop them. That is silly.

Other Comment

Of D-Day and Historical Fact

As the D-Day commemoration approached, some of my younger colleagues wondered what all the fuss was about. I think perhaps they now know. Hearing the veterans tell their stories, America's young have time and again expressed not only admiration but also something approaching shock, as if they hadn't had a clue. And indeed many haven't.

A young colleague assigned to write stories about the D-Day commemorations told me her high school exposure to World War II had been limited to the Holocaust, the changing role of women and the internment of Japanese-Americans. These are all important subjects, but why not also D-Day?

The answer is that the pedagogical emphasis had shifted from the memorization of "dry facts" to learning "critical thinking" (as if the two were somehow mutually exclusive). But thinking based on what? Opinions without facts are plentiful — and worthless.

In studying the importance of D-Day, the critical thinkers of the baby boom

generation, of Generation X and beyond could speculate on the consequences of a failed invasion. Consider the Holocaust. A prolonged war would have meant many fewer survivors.

The failure of D-Day might also have bolstered the German armies in the East, slowing the Russian advance. Some anti-Communists might have applauded that, given what turned out to be the postwar from Curtin, but it would have at least delayed the liberation from the murderous Nazis of many small towns.

Among them was Volozhin, in what is today the Republic of Belarus. There, almost all of my maternal European relatives perished before the Russians arrived in July 1944. It was only then that my cousin Simcha Perski and other partisans could safely emerge from the nearby forests into the ruins of the town to try to pick up the pieces of their shattered lives.

The lesson of the D-Day commemorations is that objective and irrefutable facts do exist — and matter, in very profound, important and lasting ways.

—Eugene L. Meyer, commenting in The Washington Post.

Yes, Integrate Europe, but Don't Weaken Its Nations

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The 20th century's most original and successful attempt to overcome the destructive consequences of nationalism is the European Union. Nationalism's domination of recent history has provoked three liberal and two totalitarian attempts to establish a new international order. The totalitarian ones were communism and Nazism. The liberal ones have been the League of Nations, the United Nations and Europe.

The League collapsed. The United Nations is not in a particularly reassuring condition — doing much that is useful and admirable but remaining in all large matters the creature of the major powers. "Europe" promised to be something different, but it is in retrogression today. There were elections for the European Parliament this month, and the most striking aspect of those elections was the absence of any serious European dimension. There was no issue of Europe-wide interest or Europe-wide discussion. The elections settled nothing for Europe.

These were simply national votes on national issues. Turnout was low, a reflection not only of the poverty of the debate but of the powerlessness of the European Parliament, which has oversight authority over the Union budget but not much else to do.

The results were of a slight rightward shift in the Parliament's composition.

due mainly to the success of Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in Germany, the collapse of the Socialists in Spain and the approval that Silvio Berlusconi continues to be accorded in Italy. This shift has no European significance. It merely reflects domestic political considerations in the countries concerned.

The only pan-European issue the elections touched upon was whether Europe should become more or less closely integrated, on the model provided by the Maastricht treaty of 1992. On that, the outcome was unresolvable. There was an electoral fiasco for the Tories in Britain, despite a high level of hostility in that country to Maastricht's integration goals. A new anti-European-integration movement was a notable success in France, but the established pro-European forces had an overwhelming majority of the votes.

Of the right-wing parties frankly hostile to Europe, the Republicans in Germany failed to win a single seat. The Belgian National Front progressed in terms of votes cast; the French National Front regressed. None of this was for other than national political reasons.

The fact that there still are no pan-European parties, campaigns or even tangible issues in these European elec-

tions demonstrates that Europe as such is not a political entity either in fact or in the minds of European voters. Yet the European leadership in Brussels presses on with its program of integration, in the apparent belief that a European nation can be brought into existence through the enlargement of structures of administration and cooperation.

This seems a very great mistake. No one can quite define what a "nation" is, since it can be so many different things, but it is above all a consciousness.

The most eminent of contemporary British students of nationalism, Hugh Seton-Watson, wrote that after a lifetime of study he was driven to the conclusion that a nation exists when it has first come into existence in the minds of a sufficient number of people — when they consider themselves to be a nation and behave as if they are one.

That may seem a tautological definition, but it is much like that of the 19th century French scholar, Ernest Renan, that "will" makes a nation. A nation "is a moral consciousness." While the people who make up the European Union today certainly possess a moral consciousness of belonging to European civilization and to an intimate confederation of West European liberal nations, they do not possess what can be called a national consciousness as Europeans.

On the contrary, their consciousness of political attachment remains that of individual nationhood. This coexists with their sense of European commitment. The two simply are different things. People know themselves to be Europeans, and they also know themselves to be firmly and distinctively Dutch or Italian or Spanish or French.

The genius of the European movement until now has been that it respected this distinction and division of attachments and loyalties. Its error since the Maastricht negotiations has been to assume that the one should and could supplant the other. The importance and endurance of national reality has not been respected.

The nation-state has for more than two centuries proved the most effective available instrument by which societies have organized themselves and found security, economic and social political progress. The European Union as originally conceived integrated nations without attacking their individual integrity. More recently it has become a confused effort to replace nationhood and a constructive nationalism with something that has been neither clearly defined nor shown to be capable of functioning. The consequence is that "Europe" is in a crisis, inviting a return of destructive nationalisms.

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The North Koreans Wanted a Bomb and Doubtless Now Have It

By Robert Gates

The writer was CIA director from 1991 to 1993.

WASHINGTON — I testified in open session before the U.S. Congress in the spring of 1992 that the best estimate of the American intelligence community was that the North Koreans would have a nuclear device within six to 18 months. The worst case, I said then, was that they already had enough fissionable material to make a weapon.

We are now well beyond the time frame of our estimate and it is highly probable that North Korea already has one or two nuclear devices. Bluntly put, it is too late to stop the North Korean bomb.

Our only option now is to come to grips with that reality and try to prevent the North from expanding its nuclear arsenal and selling nuclear material, designs and even weapons to the highest bidders among other rogue states. Iran, which has bought North Korean ballistic missiles, and Libya likely will be first in line.

Diplomatic efforts to date have proceeded on the assumption that the North Koreans were pursuing their nuclear program as a bargaining chip in order to secure economic benefits and diplomatic recognition for their isolated, faltering regime. This assumption has been wrong from the start.

In reality, Kim Il Sung has relentlessly pursued his nuclear weapons program, because he believes that possessing a bomb is the best means to guarantee the continued existence of his regime. He and his generals believe that as long as they have a nuclear weapon, other countries cannot intimidate them militarily or pressure them to go down the fateful path of liberalization. A nuclear capability gives North Korea an edge in Asia. It will have to be taken into account in its own right, not just as a withered appendage that will one day revive when joined with the South.

So the carrot-without-the-stick strategy of American diplomacy has failed. There is a myth in the United States that if you offer foreign miscreants the hope of prosperity and membership in good standing in the family of nations, they will abandon whatever malign objectives they might have. It

may be true for some, but is not true for others — including Iraq and North Korea.

Playing on well-meaning U.S. naïveté, the North Koreans have been stalling for time so that they could proceed to develop their nuclear capability. The warm reception of former President Jimmy Carter is simply a continuation of manipulation and exploitation of earnest American good intentions, to gain more time and forestall American action.

Three dangers arise from North Korea's likely possession of one or more nuclear devices: • The most certain danger is that the regime will sell nuclear material, equipment, weapons designs or even a device itself, just as it has sold ballistic missiles. North Korea is a determined proliferator-for-cash.

• Another danger over the longer term is that Pyongyang will provoke a nuclear arms race in Northeast Asia. Among the successes of U.S. nonproliferation policy over the years was persuading Taiwan and South Korea to forgo nuclear weapons programs. As the North develops its nuclear capability further and eventually acquires a credible delivery system for the weapons, it will bring great pressure on Taiwan, South Korea and even Japan to build an equivalent deterrent.

• The least likely danger is that the North will actually use the device in Asia.

The current proposals being pressed in the UN Security Council by the Clinton administration — phased sanctions and a voluntary arms trade embargo — will have little or no impact. Sanctions will not do the trick. As Washington comes to grips with the reality of a nuclear North Korea, the only option now available is to stop its arsenal from growing any larger. Unless America is willing to rapidly deploy forces in a matter of weeks, as it did in the buildup to the Gulf War, the reprocess-

ing fuel will close. Once the cooled fuel rods have entered the reprocessing plant, a military attack on that plant would risk at least some nuclear contamination.

A unilateral U.S. attack on a North Korean reprocessing facility would bring opprobrium from across the world, especially in Asia. In the Gulf War, the West had strong Arab allies and a pre-existing act of aggression by Iraq. Allies in Asia do not seem willing to go to war, or watch America do so, over what is to them the abstraction of nonproliferation.

U.S. options are very limited and all unpalatable. In terms of limiting Pyongyang's arsenal and proliferation potential, the most effective course would be a warning to the North not to begin reprocessing its recently extracted nuclear material, a forewarning to America's friends in Asia that it

will allow no further reprocessing, and then destruction of the reprocessing plant if the North goes ahead. Washington would need to do some fast political and military preparatory work, though.

If the United States does not take this course, and I believe it will not, it must fall back on measures that will be more gestures than effective actions. This would include doing what it should have done more than a year ago: reinforce U.S. military capabilities in South Korea so that the North knows that America is not intimidated by the possibility of an attack and that it has the option of striking, in one way or another, if they fail to come to terms with demands that they build no more weapons and sell no devices or their components.

There is also room for diplomacy, backed by military power, and for covert action to blunt North Korea's effort to transfer nuclear weapons and technology. The odds of any of these ac-

tions being effective are not very good. But Washington now has few good alternatives, and none that stand a chance of stopping the North, other than hitting the reprocessing plant and taking out (and the South's) chances with a retaliatory ground attack.

The lack of credible options at this stage should leave a lesson for the future: America must not again underestimate the intentions of rogue nations. An Iraq or North Korea cannot be cajoled or bribed into abandoning policies that offer the means to maintain or expand their own power. They understand only strength. Unless they believe that the United States can and will use its strength, there is little chance of influencing them.

A nuclear North Korea is the price paid for this lesson.

This comment has been adopted from a longer article in *New Perspectives Quarterly* distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

U.S. Diplomacy Has Been Confusing

By William Clark Jr.

WASHINGTON — Several major flaws in the Clinton administration's foreign policy are now aligned on one problem. There is a lack of coordination as attempts are made to come to grips with North Korea's suspected program to develop nuclear weapons. Credit is sought for results before they happen and when the responsibility for them lies elsewhere. Signals are sent that confuse both Americans and foreigners.

In trying to gain support for United Nations sanctions, the Clinton administration found in its soundings of Security Council members that a number of key players were unwilling to go nearly as far as the president had hoped. In response, the United States said it would seek a phased sanctions approach or form a sanctions coalition outside the United Nations if the Security Council failed to pass a sufficiently tough resolution on the subject.

However, America does not

trade or conduct financial transactions with North Korea. Nor does it fly regular flights to the country or engage in arms or technology transfers with it. So if a sanctions regime is to be applied, Washington will have to persuade others to take on these tasks.

Only four countries have anything approaching significant trade or financial relations with North Korea — China, Japan, South Korea and Russia. At least one of the four, China, is likely to block any Security Council initiative or ignore its terms. Russia seems reluctant to go along with the U.S. proposal, saying that it was not properly consulted.

Japan is failing to be firm in halting cash flows to North Korea that reportedly approach \$1 billion a year. Even South Korea has so far been reluctant to cut off trade with the North which runs 9 to 1 in the South's favor. One wonders then who will form the proposed sanctions coalition.

It will be even more difficult to shut down North Korea's arms trade with Iran, Iraq and Syria, since none of these countries is known for its willingness to cooperate with the United States.

At the best of times, America's policy on North Korea would be difficult to implement. The Clinton administration has made the chances of success even more remote by failing to consult its sanctions "partners" fully, particularly China and Russia. A basic rule of diplomacy, ignored at peril, is that failure to consolidate support for a multilateral position prior to its announcement will usually doom the initiative.

Furthermore, it puts the credibility of the United States on the line before the policy has begun

to solidify. A credibility gap results from the frequent appearance of zig-zags in policy course. Perhaps if Bill Clinton were to rummage around in the White House storeroom, he might find the small sign that graced the desk of President Ronald Reagan. It read: "It is amazing what you can accomplish if you don't care who gets the credit."

Add to these problems the confused signals being sent to Pyongyang by Washington. Former President Jimmy Carter has just returned from talks with Kim Il Sung, held with the evident blessing of the Clinton administration. As a result of the confused and confusing outcome of this visit, would Mr. Kim, encoined in an isolated country and viewing the world through his cult of personality, be worried about sanctions, or would he think that things were going very much in his favor?

Taken cumulatively, and especially in dealing with such a sensitive matter as North Korea's nuclear program, these failings in U.S. foreign policy coordination are dangerous. They weaken chances of inducing Pyongyang to accept outside inspections of its nuclear facilities.

At the same time, stroking the ego of Kim Il Sung encourages perceptions that could lead to serious miscalculation on both the North Korean and American sides. In a poker game every card is important, and this is a very high stakes hand.

The writer, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, is the Asian chair holder at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Worst-Case Scenarios Make Bad Policy

By Spurgeon M. Keeny Jr.

WASHINGTON — As the centerpiece of its "counter-proliferation" plan, the Clinton administration has proposed a \$25 billion anti-ballistic missile system to defend U.S. troops abroad and U.S. allies from nuclear attack. The remote chance of such an assault does not merit this vast expense, and building the system may well weaken the global nonproliferation effort.

To build support for the defense system, which would include 3,000 land-based anti-ballistic missiles, the administration has concocted a highly misleading litany of national security threats.

In late 1993, Les Aspin, then secretary of defense, set the tone with the assertion that "more than a score of countries — many of them hostile to the United States, its friends and allies — now have or are developing nuclear, biological and/or chemical weapons and the means to deliver them."

But America's only adversaries — other than China and the former Soviet republics, which have long had the ability to strike the United States — are Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Libya and Syria.

A defeated Iraq will not be a threat for the foreseeable future. Only North Korea presents a current threat, and its actions in recent days continue to show that it may well be willing to trade its nuclear program for a new economic and political relationship with the outside world.

To add credibility to the notion that a few small, weak states are a major threat, the administration has embraced the dubious concept of the "undetectable" state. But even fanatical, paranoid regimes

are deterred by the prospect of catastrophic consequences. Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait because he had reason to believe that America would not intervene, but he refrained from using chemical or biological weapons because of his fear of the consequent extension of the nonproliferation treaty.

It boggles the mind to think that these minor adversaries will deter the United States from pursuing its role in world affairs unless the United States has a major new anti-missile system.

After all, America stayed the course against the threat of tens of thousands of Soviet nuclear weapons, even though during most of the Cold War there was no defense whatsoever against ballistic missiles.

The price of the proposed missile system should be measured not only in dollars but also in the potential damage to the goal of nonproliferation.

To deploy the system, Washington would have to drastically modify the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. This would create a gaping loophole, permitting the deployment of systems with substantial strategic capabilities and inviting the Russians to deploy their own defense system.

This would undoubtedly prevent further reductions in strategic weapons below the levels required by the second START treaty, could possibly derail the treaty itself and could dissuade Britain, China and France from reducing their small strategic arsenals.

These reactions would be widely interpreted as proof that the nuclear powers did not intend to meet their obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Moreover, the administration's focus on the anti-missile system signals that it has concluded that the nonproliferation treaty, the recently completed Chemical Weapons Convention and quiet diplomacy are ineffective in stemming proliferation. These perceptions would seriously undercut prospects for the indefinite extension of the nonproliferation treaty.

Contingency planning is a necessary military activity, but it should be done quietly. Worst-case scenarios should not stampede policy decisions. If the nonproliferation regime falters and many countries start developing nuclear arsenals, there will be ample time to react.

If the United States is not prepared to act overseas without a shield against remote contingencies, it should not become involved in the first place.

Far more Americans would be killed by conventional arms than by ballistic missiles, and the likelihood that an adversary would use nuclear missiles against U.S. troops is extremely remote.

Money for the Pentagon's counterproliferation program could be far better spent on the international nonproliferation effort and on helping the former Soviet states to dismantle their nuclear weapons.

What should the world conclude about U.S. priorities when it realizes that over the next 20 years America's spending on the proposed missile system would be 100 times its budgeting contribution to the IAEA's nonproliferation inspections?

The writer is executive director of the Arms Control Association. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Cool Over Congo

BERLIN — I learn from a thoroughly well-informed source that the difficulties regarding the Congo question are making the Emperor hesitate about paying his projected visit to the English Court. His feelings of friendship for England have been so cooled by recent events that in his entourage doubts are expressed that he will accept the invitation of his grandmother.

1919: Serbian Plight

BELGRADE — In Northern Serbia, many families have been found by officers of the American Relief Administration and of the American Red Cross living in stables and chicken coops. Their homes had been destroyed by the advancing or retreating armies. Many of the refugees made their way across Serbia in garments

fashioned from burlap bags which had contained American food sent to their relief.

1944: Ruling France

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] French and British financial, legal and diplomatic experts began today [June 19] formal negotiations for an agreement on the civil administration of liberated France. The agreement sought is modeled on pacts already made with Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. The signing of a similar agreement between the British government and the provisional government headed by General Charles de Gaulle will be another phase in the evolution of relations between Britain and the new France. It also will be a de facto recognition of the De Gaulle-led Alger government as the interim government in France.

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BOOKS

PEOPLE HAVE MORE FUN THAN ANYBODY: A Centennial Celebration of Drawings and Writings by James Thurber

Edited by Michael J. Rosen. Illustrated. 169 pages. \$22.95. Harcourt Brace & Co.

Reviewed by Margo Jefferson

GROWING up in flat Midwestern country amid flat Midwestern voices, James Thurber

at The New Yorker under its founding editor, Harold Ross, and "Scoopland," his New Yorker series on radio soap operas. Rosen is right to say in his introduction that Thurber's humor "prods and chides" us, that it sends up manners but outlasts them to get at drives and morals, too. But Rosen likes to coo where Thurber liked to bite. Why is this book called "People Have More Fun Than Anybody"? The piece these words occur in makes pabulum of them, with Thurber reasoning that "no animals except the human being try to destroy their

Past Joins Present in Algeria Conflict

By Jonathan C. Randal

ALGIERS — The insurgents of Algeria favor butcher knives for their executions. They use school children as messengers and scouts. Where they can, they ban newspapers, cigarettes and liquor.

On the other side, government security forces cordon off neighborhoods, using hooded informers to search homes and arrest suspects. They kill at random, often insisting that the bodies of their victims remain in the streets to deter what officially is condemned as terrorism.

Algerians, now in the third year of a stalemate conflict between a secular regime fighting for its life and Muslim militants determined to set up an Islamic republic, have been here before. As if the violence that has claimed some 4,000 lives in the last two years was not depressing enough, Algerians see in the present bloody struggle a mocking remake of their glorified war of independence against French colonial rule a generation ago.

For a long time, most Algerians dismissed this comparison as the wrongheaded and spiteful work of foreigners. Their irritation was directed especially at the French, who remain a useful whipping boy for Algerians 32 years after the war of independence ended.

But now conversations with Algerians young and old frequently get steered back to the war against France. They often contain detailed insights into its various phases and how they repeat — or differ from — the present violence.

"We're back in 1955, when extremist French settlers and army officers scuttled

chances of negotiations," an Algerian doctor in his 40s contended.

"No," a younger friend shot back, "it's more the battle of Algiers in 1956-57, when the French Army used torture and summary executions to stamp out the rebels inside the capital."

Such recall is all the more striking since an estimated 65 percent of the population is under 20.

Much of the youthful majority seems fed up with the propaganda glorifying the war

Army's psychological warfare specialists, many of whom came here fresh from lessons learned in communist prisoner-of-war camps in Vietnam.

Just as those French officers showed doubt among Algerian nationalists — causing bloody purges of key political leaders, officers and entire guerrilla units — so the Algerian Army is said to have created similar havoc in ranks of Muslim militants.

Good intelligence work is said to explain the security forces' success in eliminating successive leaders of the Armed Islamic Group, a radical organization that specializes in urban guerrilla operations. These army achievements have relieved pressure on the less violent Islamic Salvation Front, with which the security forces still hope to negotiate a political settlement.

There is a deep-seated conviction that ill-intentioned 'foreign hands' have manipulated Algeria's fate and that each warring side has penetrated the other.

Rights Activist Is Slain

The New York Times reported from Algiers:

The president of the Algerian Human Rights League, an outspoken critic of both sides in Algeria's unrest, has been assassinated in his office, the police said.

Witnesses said several armed men had shot the victim, Youssef Fathallah, 64, and then escaped on Saturday. The police provided no immediate information about the killers, and no one claimed responsibility.

Mr. Fathallah, a retired lawyer, was elected head of the Human Rights League in 1991. The independent association has criticized abuses by both sides in the conflict, which began after the government canceled an election that Muslim fundamentalists were widely expected to win.

Balladur to Youth: Tell Me About It

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — Alarmed by the disenchanted mood of many French young people, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur has devised an unusual way of trying to bridge the generation gap. He is asking 9 million youths between the ages of 15 and 25 to tell him how they feel about home, school, work and society in general.

A questionnaire is being sent to millions of French homes inviting youths to give their reactions — total or partial agreement or disagreement — to 58 statements, ranging from "I feel comfortable in this society" to "I would like to receive more love from my parents."

The government, with a presidential election coming up next year, hopes the responses will enable it to identify what has led so many young French to lose faith in the future. "I want youth to express itself so that together we can build tomorrow's France," Mr. Balladur said in a letter presenting the questionnaire.

The initiative was born of the display of youthful discontent in March when tens of thousands of students took to the streets complaining that they had been betrayed by a law allowing employers to pay young people less than the minimum wage.

With one in four youths out of work, the government said the law would stimulate job creation. Instead, it became the catalyst for an outpouring of anger and frustration. After three weeks of protests, Mr. Balladur revoked the law and promised to consult young people.

Their unhappiness with the status quo was evident in elections for the European Parliament a week ago. The anti-establishment leftist Bernard Tapie headed an electoral list that ran fourth among all French voters, but was the clear favorite among men and women 18 to 24.

• Pierre Sauvage, director of "Weapons of the Spirit," a movie about the rescue of Jewish children from Nazi-occupied France, has just read "Eichmann in My Hands" by Peter Z. Malkin.



"I thought it was profoundly moving. To imagine people whose families had been victimized by this man participating so many years later in his capture is extraordinary and very touching." (Barry James, IHT)

devised a writing style of ostensibly flat sentences that managed to keep wild events and disorderly sentiments just barely in line. Here he is in 1930, age 26, writing a "Brief Biography" of himself.

James Thurber was born in the blowy uplands of Columbus, Ohio, in a district known as the "Flats," which, for half of the year, was partially underwater and during the rest of the time was an outcropping of live granite, rising in dry weather to a height of 200 feet.

This condition led to moroseness, skepticism, jumping when shots were fired, membership in a silver cornet band and, finally, a system of floating pulley-baskets by means of which the Thurber family was raised up in and lowered down from the second floor of the old family homestead.

And here he is in 1956, contemplating being put in a mental institution or nursing home after "raising hell on Third Avenue, breaking up Nixon rallies and other subversive conduct."

"Right now my classification chart reads as follows: 'Sex, male. Age, going on 62. Color of moods, grayish black. Height, indeterminate because of ducking. Occupation, sympathizer with lost or unpopular causes.'"

Thurber was born in 1894, and to mark that fact Michael J. Rosen has put together "People Have More Fun Than Anybody: A Centennial Celebration of Drawings and Writings by James Thurber."

But why should a centennial celebration be a batch of previously uncollected leftovers? This book should send fond and curious readers back to "The Thurber Carnival," a much better anthology, and to "My Life and Hard Times," a memoir filled with farcical, slightly ghoulish tall tales about growing up in a family and city that were always trying to be normal and always failing.

Rosen's modest though entertaining book could also spur publishers to do better. What about a real critical anthology with Thurber's stories, drawings, letters and journalism; excerpts from "The Years With Ross," his thrust-and-parry account of life

own species, and this in itself proves that anybody has more fun than people."

Humorists are like talk show hosts and stand-up comics in that they always have a ready supply of tricks and manners to charm their fates. Thurber's supply did include ingratiating whimsy and linguistic fustian. But he never uttered a platitude like this with a straight face or a loving heart.

Thurber's drawings often accompanied his stories, but they appeared on their own, too. His cartoons are filled with hapless middle-class people who have sloping foreheads, receding chins, lots of flesh and almost no discernible body parts. Their eyes are dots, their mouths are lines, their noses are beaked or bulbous.

Once a woman declared that her infant son could draw as well as Thurber and sent him an example. He replied: "Your son can certainly draw as well as I can. The only trouble is he hasn't been through as much."

James Thurber died in 1961, having been through eye problems that left him legally blind by the late 1940s, and alcoholism that left him with shredded nerves and black rages.

"I can't hide anymore behind the mask of comedy that I've used all my life," he said toward the end. But he had been warning readers since the 1933 preface to "My Life and Hard Times" that to call writers like himself (or Dorothy Parker and Robert Benchley) humorists was to miss "the nature of their dilemma and the dilemmas of their nature. The little wheels of their invention are set in motion by the damp hand of melancholy."

This is best seen in the cartoons Rosen selects: the drawings that make up "The (Cold) War Between the Sexes," and "A Suite of Drawings on Matters Psychiatric and Otherwise." The writing in this collection is lively but minor. On the whole, Thurber is behaving too well here, folding the damp hand of melancholy and the high hand of wit too neatly in his lap.

Margo Jefferson is on the staff of The New York Times.



WWF World Wide Fund For Nature (formerly World Wildlife Fund)

International Secretariat, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

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Chief Bakary (78), is our man in Anjavi-mihavanana, northern Madagascar.

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"Uncle" Prom (68), another of our Thai community leaders, tells us that he frequently gets scolded when he starts telling people in the market that they should leave the forests alone. But he gets results.

Uncle Prom and his fellow villagers recently managed to prevent a new logging concession, and set up a community forest where tree felling is now forbidden.

Ninety-three year old Chief Hamusonde also makes things happen.

Income from the Kafue Flats game reserve in Zambia is funding a school, a clinic and new water boreholes for the local villages.

In Madagascar, seventy-eight year old Chief Bakary's village makes a profit by selling fruit grown in their new tree nursery.

More importantly, Chief Bakary's village now takes fewer trees from the rainforest because the nursery can provide firewood and poles for construction.

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Rebuffed by Party, Leader of Socialists In France Resigns

By Marlies Simons
New York Times Service

PARIS — After a humiliating vote of no-confidence by his party, Michel Rocard resigned Sunday as the leader of the French Socialist Party, causing further disarray amid France's weakened and fractured left.

Mr. Rocard announced that he was stepping down after the Socialist Party's national council rejected his plan to revitalize the party following last week's poor performance in the elections for the European Parliament.

The Socialists gained less than 15 percent of the vote, their worst result in two decades.

The resignation of Mr. Rocard, who was prime minister from 1988 to 1991, appeared to put an end to the presidential aspirations of a moderate politician who until recently had been seen as the Socialists' most likely candidate in next year's elections.

Party members said that Mr. Rocard's departure opened the door for Jacques Delors, the head of the European Union's executive commission, who is due to step down from his post in January.

Henri Emmanuelli, a former president of the National Assembly, was elected to serve as interim party leader until the Socialists hold their national convention in the fall.

Mr. Rocard took over the party leadership last year from Laurent Fabius after the Socialists were voted out of office in general elections.

Part of Mr. Rocard's political

problems in the 14 months since he took over as party leader was believed to come from his strained relationship with President François Mitterrand.

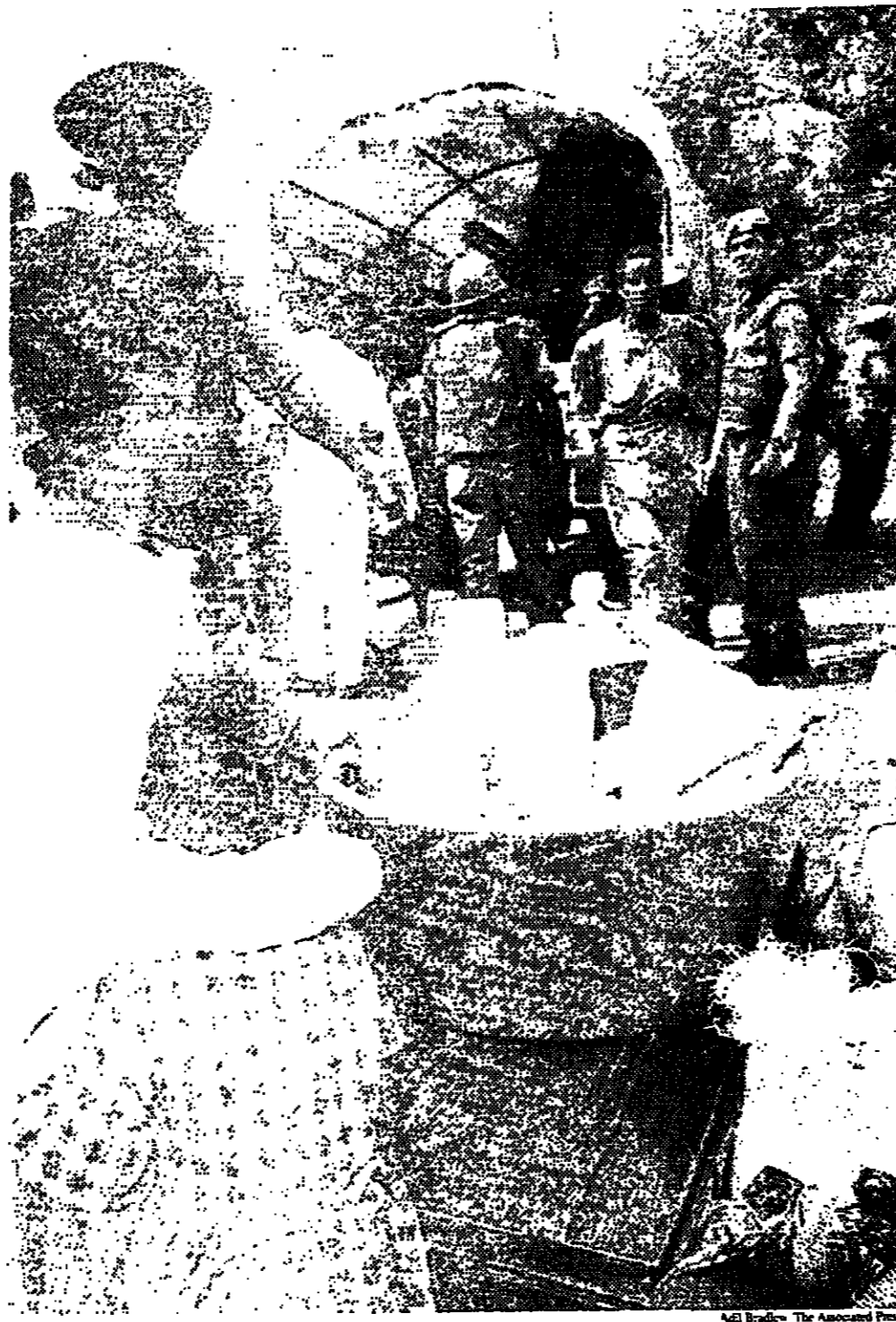
Before the recent European parliamentary elections, which serve as a telling thermometer for national politics, Mr. Mitterrand was widely believed to be encouraging Bernard Tapie, a popular rival of Mr. Rocard's. Mr. Tapie, a maverick Socialist millionaire, formed a splinter group that got almost 12 percent of the left's ballots. With that, he siphoned off significant support for Mr. Rocard, above all among young Socialist voters.

At the party's national council meeting on Sunday, Mr. Rocard, sounding tense and terse, said: "If what I propose does not suit you because you have a better solution, choose that one."

After the meeting, several Socialist delegates said there was no doubt that the best candidate for next year's presidential elections was Mr. Delors.

Mr. Delors has not declared an interest in running for the presidency, and said after the Socialists' trouncing last week that he considered Mr. Rocard their natural candidate.

But for some time now, Mr. Delors has been widely seen as the only Socialist with sufficient stature to challenge Prime Minister Edouard Balladur. The conservative prime minister has not declared his candidacy for president, but he has been well ahead in the polls.



A Tutsi boy consoling his sister as UN soldiers from Ghana loaded family possessions for evacuation.

Paris Acts To Assure Rwandans On Troops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Foreign Minister Alain Juppé said Sunday that France wanted to persuade the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front that intended military intervention in Rwanda by French troops to halt ethnic massacres would not be aimed at the rebels.

"I want to underline the fact that we are making great efforts to convince the RPF that this operation is not aimed against them," Mr. Juppé said on TF1 television.

He said Paris was in contact with rebel leaders in Rwanda, and that other contacts were planned with the movement in New York and Paris.

The rebels, who are winning the war against the rival, Hutu-dominated government, distrust France. They say its hands are bloodied by support of the government of President Juvénal Habyarimana, killed in April in aircraft sabotage.

Fearing action by Paris is designed to deprive it of victory, the Rwandan Patriotic Front has said it will respond to French intervention by force.

Mr. Juppé insisted that France was neutral. He said France's move to halt massacres, which may have claimed up to a half-million lives could take place next week if the United Nations Security Council gave the go-ahead.

He hoped other European countries would join, and recalled that Senegal had also committed itself to join the operation "while there is widespread support in Africa."

French military chiefs met here Sunday to complete planning for possible intervention, an army spokesman said.

Jean-Michel Marlaud, the French ambassador to Rwanda, whose mission was closed nearly two months ago, will try to persuade leaders of the Rwanda Patriotic Front that opposes the French move, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

In Kigali, the Rwandan capital, the rebels say they will attack any peacekeeping troops sent by France, the United Nations commander said Sunday.

"The responses I've received from the RPF are very emphatic," said Major General Romeo Dallaire of Canada, referring to the Rwanda Patriotic Front rebels. "They would consider the French forces the enemy and target them accordingly."

But a spokesman said the operation would begin only when approved by the United Nations, where Paris distributed a draft resolution over the weekend, hoping for adoption on Tuesday by the Security Council.

A well-informed source said it appeared likely that the jumping off point for French troops would be eastern Zaire.

French military planners said they might have to fight their way in and would be equipped appropriately.

The French planners spoke of an initial 1,000-man task force of professional soldiers with 600 infantrymen backed by 400 support troops including engineers and crews of helicopter gunships.

A second 1,000-man unit would be on stand-by, ready to move within 24 hours. The army has not said which units were picked for the mission but it has a choice of tough marine, paratrooper and Foreign Legion units to choose from.

France has sought to enlist European and African allies in the venture, but only Senegal, whose army is close to the French military, is certain to take part, sources said.

President François Mitterrand said Saturday it would take "a matter of days and hours" for France and its former West African colonies to send troops to Rwanda, possibly via Zaire — the only border Rwandan government forces still control. (Reuters, AFP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Mark Twain Butler To Be Memorialized

George Griffin was Mark Twain's butler for 18 years. Historians say he was the inspiration for the character of Jim, the runaway slave, in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn."

Despite his importance to Twain, Griffin's tiny third-floor room in the Mark Twain Memorial in Hartford, Connecticut, the author's longtime home and now a museum, has been filled with a heating and cooling system. But thanks to more than \$200,000 in gifts and grants, the heating equipment is being moved and Griffin's room is being restored to reflect his life — and the life of blacks in Hartford in the 19th century.

Griffin, a former slave, worked as a waiter and served as a deacon in the African Methodist Church. As Twain liked to say, "He came one day to wash the windows and stayed for 18 years." He was a friend, confidant and adviser on legal and literary matters. Twain outlived him by 13 years.

In an unpublished manuscript, Twain describes Griffin as "shrewd, wise, polite, always good-natured, cheerful to gaiety, honest, religious, a cautious truth-speaker, devoted friend to the family."

Twain also wrote: "In some ways, he was my equal, in some others my superior; and besides, deep down in my interior I know that the difference between any two of those poor, transient things called human beings was but microscopic, trivial, a mere difference between worms."

Short Takes

A new study of silicone breast implants has found no evidence that they cause connective tissue disease or other illnesses. The New York Times reports. This is the third epidemiological study in the United States to find no harm from implants, leading some experts to say that if implants cause any disease at all, it must be a rare or unusual one. The study, published in The New

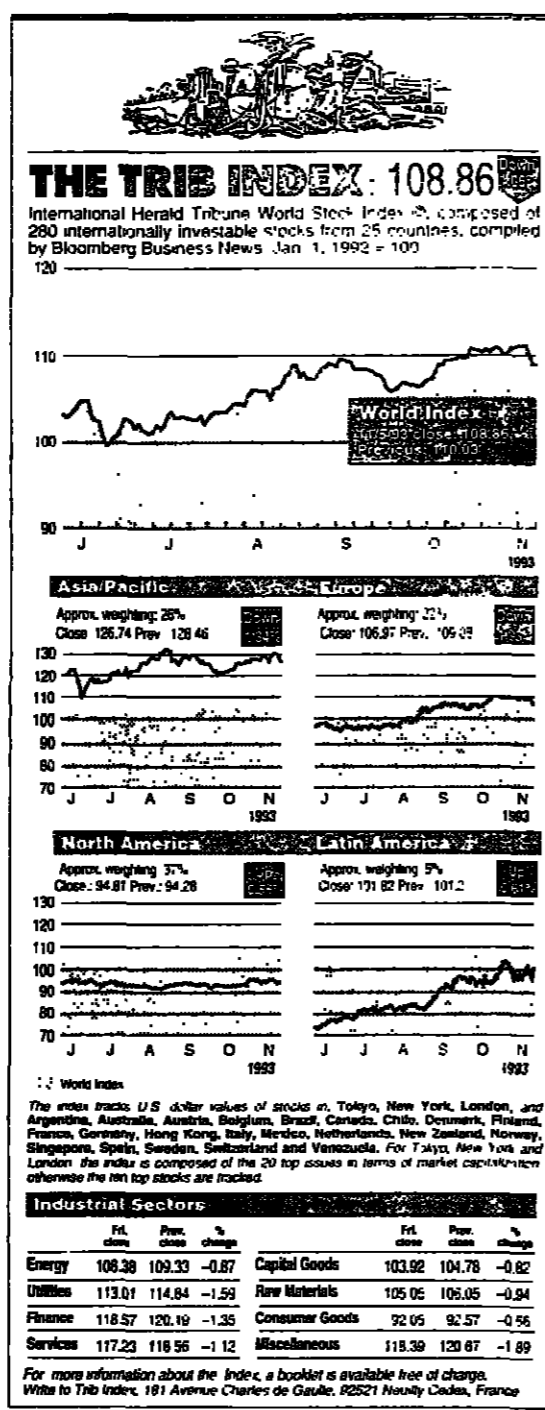
England Journal of Medicine, is generating a debate over the sort of medical evidence that courts have accepted in ruling that women were injured by implants. The journal is an editorial also questioned the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's decision to remove implants from the market two years ago.

How to stop a male cardinal from bashing himself against the windows of a suburban house? Jeno Welsh, an ornithologist with the Backyard Bird Society of Rockville, Maryland, said the cardinal has started out a certain territory "and sees his own reflection as a rival." In the wild, the male cardinal challenges a breeding pair's right to a good nesting site gives up and flies off, but the reflection never goes away. Welsh suggests covering the outside of the window with an opaque coating — paper will do.

General George S. Patton's enlisted secretary through North Africa, Sicily and France was Joseph D. Rosevich, now 79 and a retired high school English teacher. "The Patton I knew was aristocratic and polite, a soft-spoken man with a high-pitched voice," he recalls of the general named Old Blood and Guts. Mr. Rosevich says: "He was considerate and formal. He always thought that all those macho exhortations were just something he thought he had to do to motivate a man's army with all sorts of people. He would dictate the words calmly, and only when he addressed the troops would his voice rise to fever pitch. It seemed sort of an act."

The 1988 film "Die Hard," featuring Bruce Willis as a cop who takes on 12 terrorists in a high-rise building, was such a hit that it has spawned a batch of blatant imitators. Pat H. Broeske writes in The New York Times. These include "Cliffhanger," described as "Die Hard on a mountain," "Under Siege," "Die Hard on a battleship," "Beverly Hills Cop III," "Die Hard in an amusement park," "Avalanche," "Die Hard in a cabin" and the new film, "Speed." — "Die Hard" on a bus. (International Herald Tribune)

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

South Yemeni Raid Kills 17, North Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN'A, Yemen — The northern Yemeni government said southern warplanes raided a power station in the northern coastal city of Mukha on Sunday, killing 17 people and wounding 33 others.

The raid coincided with separate meetings in Cairo between a United Nations envoy, Lakdar Brahimi, and northern and southern delegates. The meetings were aimed at working out arrangements for enforcement of a cease-fire in the civil war, which began on May 4.

The northern statement, quoting an official source, said the raid had come at a time when northern forces were refraining from attacking key southern installations that were within range of the northern artillery.

Southern officials in Aden said that at least 80 people had been killed by northern shelling there in the last week.

The north and south have agreed to stop fighting, but five previous truces have failed within hours.

In Cairo, northern officials refused to speak to any team representing the breakaway republic of southern Yemen, saying that this would recognize Aden's secession from its four-year union with San'a. Southern

delegates, for their part, insisted they were in Cairo to represent the newly declared state and said the north was stalling for time while it continued to bombard Aden.

Mr. Brahimi played down the impasse, but said he thought his work in Cairo was over. "We didn't manage to resolve the differences in this session," he said, adding that, "We should get there somehow at some stage, yet we are still not there."

The Republic of Yemen, a union of the north and south, collapsed amid feuding between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ali Salem Bad, the southern leader and former vice president.

Northern forces control most of the country. They are besieging Aden on three sides but have met with fierce resistance. In a statement broadcast on San'a radio, northern leaders said they would delay storming Aden only if an appropriate political solution were found.

They said it should be based on ending the southern "rebellion," holding a dialogue within the framework of the Republic of Yemen and stopping foreign interference in internal Yemeni affairs.

The north repeatedly has accused Saudi Arabia of helping the south with money and arms. (Reuters, AP)

Virgin's Chief Escapes Injury in Car Accident

The Associated Press

LONDON — Richard Branson, chairman of the Virgin Group, and his family escaped serious injury when their car overturned at high speed, skidded on its roof and left them trapped in the dark on a busy highway.

Mr. Branson, 43, on Saturday, praised a policeman and another officer who rescued them from the wreck while traffic swerved around them Friday night on the M40 highway west of London. With Mr. Branson were his wife and two children and a family friend.

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Herald Tribune

Clinton Weighs List Of Military Options For Korea Buildup

By Art Pine and Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration must decide soon on how rapidly to strengthen U.S. armed forces in South Korea to deter, or if necessary, repel an invasion by North Korea.

President Bill Clinton and his senior national security advisers are considering a package prepared by Defense Secretary William J. Perry that outlines options ranging from a modest increase in support troops to deployment of dozens of additional bombers and warships.

The pressure for new military moves has been mounting. Although Congress generally has supported Mr. Clinton's response to the refusal by North Korea to allow inspections of its nuclear facilities, some key Democrats and Republicans have begun to assert publicly that he is not doing enough to prepare for possible war.

But officials said any decision probably would be delayed as the administration tries to untangle the results of the trip to North Korea by former President Jimmy Carter.

Pentagon officials said the military package presented to Mr. Clinton included these options:

- Sending more military support personnel to South Korea to make it easier for the services to deploy more combat and logistical troops to reinforce troops now in place, should North Korea invade the South.
- Deploying up to 40 more warplanes to the region, including F-117 radar-evading Stealth fighters in South Korea and B-52 long-range bombers on Guam. The navy would send an extra aircraft carrier to the area. And the army and Marines would beef up their forces.

• Making preparations for rapid deployment of substantial numbers of ground troops to the area as reinforcements, if war should break out. General Gary E. Luck, U.S. commander in South Korea, has said he would need 400,000 more troops, besides the 37,000 Americans in position now, if North Korea were to invade.

The Pentagon also has been taking steps to modernize existing forces and bolster supplies of spare parts and ammunition.

Mr. Perry and General John M. Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have sent Patriot air-defense missiles to South Korea, along with anti-aircraft radar and dozens of Apache helicopters, intended to replace aging Cobra gunships that American forces had been using.

Even so, except for the addition of the Patriots, the bulk of the U.S. effort has been modest and barely visible.

Senior administration officials have said that they have kept the effort low-key for two reasons: They want to avoid provoking the North Koreans, who have warned that the mere imposition of sanctions might set off a war. And they want to mollify South Korea, which fears that a mobilization would panic the country and hurt the economy.



A North Korean border guard showing former President Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, the way back to the South at Panmunjom.

KOREA: Carter Expresses His Optimism on Averting a Confrontation

Continued from Page 1

nuclear power technology not prone to the diversion of fuel for weapons use.

For his part, Washington has dropped its insistence that, before talks resume, North Korea allow inspections that will reveal past nuclear fuel reprocessing. The North Korean freeze applies to any current or future reprocessing.

In statements Sunday, U.S. officials appeared to endorse the Carter view, reiterating their intention to rapidly pursue confirmation of Mr. Kim's offer through unspecified diplomatic channels.

Asked about sanctions, a senior U.S. official said only that "consultations" were being pursued at the United Nations in New York. Mr. Carter explained that although talks were continuing, "the actual move to a vote is being held in abeyance."

With W. Anthony Lake, Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, standing at his side, Mr. Carter declared: "As far as I'm concerned there are no unanswered questions. What I will do is confirm in writing with President Kim Il Sung our understanding with him. I'll share this with American officials."

Responding at the White House, Assistant Secretary of State Robert L. Gallucci, the senior U.S. negotiator on Korea, said: "It may well be that President Carter has brought back something on which we can build."

The brief statement by Mr. Carter and comments in an interview on CNN provided further evidence that he is continuing to serve as a crucial intermediary between Washington and Pyongyang. He ended a three-day visit to the North Korean capital on Friday, saying he was operating solely as a private citizen.

Mr. Carter met for two hours here Sunday with Mr. Gallucci and Mr. Lake. He also spoke for half an hour by telephone with Mr. Clinton at his Camp David, Maryland, retreat to convey a private message from Mr. Kim, the 82-year-old dictator of the Communist state.

■ Meeting Still Uncertain
T.R. Reid of The Washington Post reported earlier from Seoul:

If a summit meeting is held — the prospect is still uncertain, analysts in Seoul say — it would mark a historic new chapter in the often-bitter relations between two countries that share the world's most heavily fortified border.

The summit call did not address the chief dispute between Pyongyang and Washington — whether North Korea will allow sufficient inspection of its nuclear facilities to verify that it has not made and is not making nuclear arms.

In Washington, the White House issued a statement welcoming "preliminary reports" of the results of Mr. Carter's trip, but omitting any mention of the summit agreement. Officials explained that the summit was primarily a bilateral issue for the two Koreans.

AFRICA: Spreading Misery as Living Standards Fall

Continued from Page 1

salary is being eaten away by an inflation rate that is 30 percent and rising, touched off by the January devaluation. He cannot afford school fees of about \$30, not to mention books.

"It makes me sad when I think of it," he said, sitting in the shade of a two-story building opposite the central market. "I went to school. I always thought my children would go to school, too. I want them to have a good life."

Beginning in the early 1980s, the economies of most sub-Saharan countries, dependent for the most part on exports of commodities like coffee, cocoa or copper, went into a tailspin as markets crashed in recession.

Compounding the problem was a host of other detriments to growth. There was mismanagement and corruption, costly subsidies aimed at keeping food prices low in the volatile cities, and declining food production and self-sufficiency. Roads and power plants began to crumble, indebtedness from trade imbalances grew and repressive political climates and interventionist economic policies scared away outside investment.

Above it all was Africa's soaring population growth, at 3.2 percent a year by far the

highest in the world. In less than 25 years, if it continues, nearly 30 African nations will double their populations.

The danger in such growth is that economies have to move full steam ahead just to avoid standing still. And in Africa, they hardly moved at all; in the 1980s, per capita income declined by almost 2 percent a year, leaving everyone except a tiny elite significantly poorer by the end of the decade.

According to a 1992 report by the World Bank, about 220 million Africans south of the Sahara — more than one of three — live in "absolute poverty."

In terms of health and food production, the 1980s were catastrophic. Because of war, drought and desert encroachment — combined with damage by policies that worked against making farming profitable — food production dropped to a level 20 percent below 1970.

The downward trend continued into 1993. Per capita grain production fell in 18 of the poorest African countries last year, and by more than 5 percent in nine of them.

There is a new sense of vulnerability in the process of getting food out of the ground and to the population centers during times of crisis.

"Agriculture is not just growing food," said T. J. Adlington, a senior policy and planning coordinator with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. "You've got to have a market, a way of getting it there, infrastructure, support services."

What higher prices and declining production mean for someone like Marie Kumbwaza, a mother of five swaddled in a bright print dress in the teeming market in Kinshasa, Zaire, is straightforward — her family eats less.

"Mostly manioc," she said, referring to an African staple low in nutrients. When was the last time she fed her family meat? She paused to think. "Chicken," she said finally. "We had some chicken legs for Easter."

The other great shadow cast across Africa is from AIDS, ravaging the continent largely through heterosexual contact.

Statisticians are revising population growth projections downward. The most recent figures show that of the more than 14 million people around the world who have been infected with the HIV virus, about nine million of them live in sub-Saharan Africa.

DISNEY: Congress Gets Into Disney Civil War Action

Continued from Page 1

dent of the Welcome Disney Committee, a coalition of 11 organizations, hailed the benefits projected by Disney: 19,000 permanent jobs, 2,800 construction jobs, \$48 million a year in new state taxes and up to \$12 million for Prince William County.

The project's opponents predict that the interest of federal lawmakers will dramatically widen the focus of debate and perhaps force Disney to choose another site.

"To now, there has been no detached, objective analysis of the project," said Neil Pross, a lawyer representing a group of authors and historians opposing the project. "The facts have only come from Virginia and Disney. The process now will yield disclosure of the real facts, hopefully, early enough to affect all major decisions made about this."

With so many of Virginia's political leaders supporting the Disney plan, which envisions hotels, shops, two golf courses and 2,281 residential units, opponents see federal involvement as their best and perhaps only chance to force Disney to build elsewhere.

They argue that the park and other Disney plans would spur so much commercial and residential development that traffic would choke roads, spoil the air quality and overwhelm existing neighborhoods.

And they assert that it would endanger what many historians consider some of the most hallowed grounds of American history. One group has identified 13 historic towns, 16 Civil War battlefields, including Manassas, and 17 historic districts within an hour's drive of Haymarket, the nearest town.

In announcing the House resolution, Representative Michael A. Andrews, Democrat of Texas, who led a fight six years ago against development of a shopping center near the Manassas National Battlefield Park, called the Disney project "far more than a local issue." He said the impact on Manassas and Shenandoah National Park "would be devastating."

In a letter to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, Mr. Andrews implored that Disney be held to regulatory environmental standards, and he urged that the Interior Department do what it can to delay the project.

But given the deliberate pace of Washington and the complexity of the debate, opponents say, they are not sure that the government can act swiftly or forcefully enough to force Disney to build elsewhere.

For the project to be affected, they say, lawmakers would have to insist that Disney's plans strictly meet the standards of federal statutes like the Clean Air Act of 1991 and the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, which determines whether a particular transportation system is adequate for the region it serves.

They also say that the department could determine that the project would have negative effects on national parklands. Mr. Andrews' letter to Mr. Babbitt raises questions about plans to widen two roads that run through the Manassas battlefield park.

Historians say these are the same roads used by troops during the Civil War, and the fields they traverse are virtually unchanged from a century ago. Widening the roads would mean using land that is part of the battlefields, and that could give the Interior Department the right to intercede.

UKRAINE: Was Farm Deal a Boon or Boondoggle?

Continued from Page 1

share of the profit from the sale of combines.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Finance has conducted an audit of the transaction and ordered the state prosecutor to investigate the deal, along with Ukraine's Ministry of Agriculture.

But no one expects the prosecutor to get far. Zemya and Lyud's chairman is Alexander Tkachenko, a powerful politician who is deputy speaker in Parliament and a hard-line Communist opposed to breaking up collective farms.

According to a Zeneca invoice, the company sold 195,527 bags of corn seed to Ukraine for \$10,999,957. Only 10 percent of the seeds were suitable for Ukraine's shorter growing season, and more than half are still in a warehouse, Mr. Tkachenko said.

Another big component of the deal involved 200 combines made by Deere & Company and J.I. Case that were sold to Ukraine for \$143,000 each, according to Zeneca's invoice and the government audit. They were purchased from Deere and Case for about \$90,000 each, according to people who worked on the project.

The combines were first bought by Trans-Chemical in Miami, then immediately resold to Zeneca, and then sold to the Ukrainians. This allowed Trans-Chemical and Zeneca to share in a profit estimated at \$10 million. Mr. Tkachenko said he was unaware of the markup on the equipment.

Zeneca refused to answer questions about the purchase and sale of the combines except to confirm that the transaction had been in three steps.

Mr. Kaplan of Trans-Chemical said, "We are in business and our goal was to make a profit. We are not a charitable organization."

A perplexing aspect of the deal involved five Jeep Grand Cherokees and five Chevrolet Lumina minivans.

Doing business in the former Soviet Union routinely requires bribes, payoffs and dealings with criminal elements to complete a project involving a large amount of money.

Several Americans on the project said the vehicles were developed to be planted in regions where the growing season exceeded 100 days, according to farmers who worked last year for Zeneca. Ukraine has several climatic regions and relatively short growing seasons of 90 to 100 days.

"They should have come here for three years and carried out some studies before launching a project of this scale; that is the way it is done worldwide," said Mr. Sweeney, of the American Chamber of Commerce, who is from a Minnesota farm family.

Not only were the seeds inappropriate but many were also bad, according to American farmers sent to Ukraine. Some of the seeds were so moldy it appeared they had been rotting in a warehouse.

The principal test of seed quality is germination, measured by the percentage of seeds in a bag that will sprout. American farmers generally will not buy bags of seeds in which less than 92 to 95 percent of the seeds show promise of sprouting.

A Zeneca official said the seeds sent to Ukraine tested at a germination rate of 92 percent. But an American farmer who worked with the seeds said tests on one bag indicated that only 30 percent of the seeds would germinate.

But Trans Agro did more. It also contended with the seamer aspects of doing business in

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Netherlands	L.Fr. 14,000	38	7,700	4,200
Norway	N.Kr. 770	46	420	230
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	38	25,000	14,000
Spain	Ptas. 48,000	34	25,500	14,500
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr. 3,100	38	1,700	900
Switzerland	S.Fr. 3,500	29	1,900	1,000
Rest of Europe ex CEI	£ 610	34	335	185
CEI, N. Africa, former French African, Middle East	£ 485	26	265	145
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Rest of Africa	£ 780	34	430	235

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516 40 25. Prices may vary
according to market conditions
and other factors. June 17

Dollar Straights

Issue	Cen	Mid	Price	Yld	Tcsy	Sed
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**Governments /
Supranationals**

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Global Corporates

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Floating Rate Not

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U.S. Dollars

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Pound Sterling

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Abb Corp	04	47 04 19	7.68	1	1
Amco-Bldg Tr	00	47 01	8.03	1	1

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 17.

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Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low
BHC Eqs	08	4	285	181	121

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11%	ChlOm-E	10	1.7	2047.22

Country	Year	Value	Unit
Algeria	1978	131	1000
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High	Low	Close	Change	Stocks	DIV	Yield
107 1/2	8	8	11 1/2	IBM	60	2

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High Low Close Open

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Continued on Page 12

هكذا من الأصل

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvignes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coups	Price	Price and week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Guangdong Enterprises Holdings	\$150	1999	2	100	—	Over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.30% (Nomura Int'l)
Stonfinoviska Enskilda Banken	\$300	1997	3/16	99.826	—	Over 3-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.1875% (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Sporekassen Biluben	\$100	2004	1 1/4	100	—	Interest will be 1 1/4 over 3-month Libor until 2001, thereafter 3 over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 1.72% (Denominations \$100,000) (Chemical Investment Bank)
First Private Financing Nbr 1	£ 64	2021	0.35	100	—	Interest will be 0.35 over 3-month Libor until 1999, thereafter 0.70 over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 1.72% (Denominations \$100,000) (Chemical Investment Bank)
European Investment Bank	m.300,000	1999	1/2	99.95	—	Over 3-month Libor, Maximum interest 11.10%, Noncallable, Fees 0.20% (Banque Paribas San Paolo di Torino)
Fixed-Coupons						
Austria	\$600	1996	6	101.225	100.05	Reoffered at 101.225, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Belgium	\$500	1999	7	99.795	100.05	Noncallable, Fees 0.25%, Denominations \$10,000 (JBS)
Argentina	DM 500	1997	8	99.975	—	Reoffered at 99.80, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Deutsche Bank)
General Electric Capital Corp.	DM 250	1999	6 1/2	102.02	—	Reoffered at 99.77, Noncallable, Fees 2% (Swiss Bank Corp.)
European Investment Bank	£100	1999	6	92.44	—	Reoffered at 90.61, Noncallable, Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £200 million, Fees 1% (Banque de Zeele Week)
Abbey National Treasury Services	m.150,000	1999	10.20	101.045	99.80	Callable at par in 1996, Fees 1% (Credit Italiano)
Credip Overseas Bank	m.200,000	2001	10 1/4	100.70	—	Exchangable in 1998 into a floating rate note paying 1/4 over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Banque Paribas San Paolo di Torino)
Nederlandsche Investeringen voor Ontwikkelingslanden	DF 250	2003	7 1/4	100.80	98.90	Reoffered at 100 1/4, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Robobank)
DSL Bank	¥15,000	1996	3	100.188	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.1875% (F&B Int'l Finance)
Japan Airlines	¥10,000	2000	4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable, Fees 1%, Denominations 10 million yen (JTB Int'l)
Mitsubishi Materials	¥10,000	1998	3 1/4	100	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.225% (Mitsubishi Trust Int'l)
Ontario	¥100,000	2001	4 1/4	99.80	99.00	Seasonally, Noncallable, Fees 0.30% (Oshawa Europe)
SBAB	¥10,000	1996	3	100.19	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.15% (Nomura Int'l)
Treasury Corp. of Victoria	¥50,000	1998	2	100 1/4	—	Interest will be 2 1/4 over 1996, thereafter 0.45 over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.25% (Nikko Europe)
Equity-Linked						
For Eastern Department Stores	\$100	2001	3	100	—	Noncallable, Convertible at on expected 5 to 10% premium, Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set June 22 (Barings Int'l)
Preli	m.306,000	1998	5	103.27	—	Noncallable, Convertible at 2.685 lire per share, Fees 2.5% (Paribas Capital Markets)

Inflation Gloom Shrouds Market

NEW YORK — U.S. credit markets are likely to remain under pressure after last week's plummeting amid inflation fears spurred by rising commodity prices, economists and analysts said.

While most economists said they did not expect the Federal Reserve Board to raise

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

interest rates immediately, a number of Fed watchers said the central bank could not afford to ignore the seemingly unstoppable rise in commodity prices.

Persistent weakness in the dollar also should be worrying members of the policy making Federal Open Market Committee as they prepare for their semiannual two-day meeting set for July 5-6, analysts said.

"The Fed is bound to be upset at the dollar drop, and to have some concern about commodity prices," said Robert Bannan, an analyst at the consulting firm IDEA.

The Fed is scheduled to release its so-called Tan Book report on regional eco-

nomic conditions for most of May and part of June on Wednesday, and the market will be closely scanning the data for any signs of inflation.

The report carries somewhat more weight than usual since it was prepared for the FOMC meeting and comes before the semiannual Humphrey-Hawkins address to Congress by Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Inflation at the producer and consumer levels has been fairly well contained this year, but it is not showing signs of heading lower either, Mr. Bannan said, mainly because long-depressed energy prices are moving higher.

The outlook for a fifth Fed rate tightening this year has shifted back and forth in recent weeks. In late May, a majority of analysts expected the Fed to move again; then, lackluster economic data for May led many to think the Fed would wait and see how the economy responded to a tighter policy.

But the Fed may not have the luxury to wait much longer now that the dollar is weakening to the point of threatening the

stability of U.S. assets and capital markets.

"The dollar and the long bond have played off each other lately, with each side thinking the other one is the driving force," Mr. Bannan said.

Rising prices and a falling dollar is a lethal combination because it "smells like inflation," said James Hale, senior fixed-income strategist at MMS International in San Francisco.

That combination already has taken a toll. Last week, the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 14 basis points, or about 2.1 percent, to finish Friday at 7.45 percent.

The yield was 6.3 percent before the Fed began raising rates in February. On May 11, the bond's yield reached 7.26 percent, the highest since November 1992. The record low yield is 5.77 percent, reached on Oct. 15.

Chances that bonds will rally are slim because people are taking advantage of any upticks in bond prices to sell their holdings, said Ray Goodner at IDS Financial Services in Minneapolis.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Merrill To Lend Own Funds

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co., the biggest U.S. securities firm, said it would start putting up its own capital to make bank loans.

The firm said Friday it had hired three bankers from Chemical Banking Corp.'s loan syndication business to lead a group that will make loans and syndicate them, or sell parts of the loans to other lenders.

Merrill, which refused to provide details of its plans, had reduced its lending business after loans it made to finance clients' acquisitions soured in 1989. Bad loans contributed to the firm's \$213 million loss that year.

A spokesman said that Merrill wanted to expand its lending business to provide "one-stop shopping" to clients who might also want to sell stocks, bonds or arrange takeovers.

Merrill Lynch had \$5.5 billion of stockholders' equity at the end of last year.

Merrill's announcement follows a similar move by CS First Boston, whose syndicated loan business will be financed by its affiliate, Credit Suisse, Switzerland's largest bank.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Jun. 17, 1994	Yr High	Yr low	
U.S. \$, long term	7.59	7.57	6.21	
U.S. \$, medium term	7.94	7.67	5.45	
U.S. \$, short term	6.34	6.29	4.66	
Pounds sterling	8.65	8.59	6.86	
French francs	7.19	7.03	5.87	
Hoffen lire	9.23	8.92	9.23	7.91
Deutsche marks	7.53	7.48	7.56	6.20
Swedish krona	9.02	8.82	9.02	7.94
ECU, long term	7.40	7.33	7.40	5.88
ECU, medium term	7.40	7.34	7.50	5.81
Com. \$	8.91	8.70	8.91	6.26
Ant. \$	8.85	8.78	8.85	6.59
M.Z. \$	7.77	7.56	8.50	5.99
Yen	3.26	3.27	4.81	2.28

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

Navratilova's coach, Craig Kardon, for a Saturday consultation and practice session.

"It's not just that Navratilova believes she can't win," Osh Wilderle said. "It's that she has the wish to reach the final and meet Graf there, a nonsecret she shared with the top-ranked Graf when they practiced in London. Keeping herself afloat through the previous six rounds is what worries Navratilova."

"I thought this year would be different than last year, that I'd enjoy it more because I wouldn't have to worry about having anything left for later," she said. "But Billie Jean told me it was going to be exactly the opposite. It's very cruel. It's very unkind. And win or lose, it's very exhausting. It's like feeling you're always going against the wind. Some days it's a struggle just to make my play."

At Wimbledon, that special spot where every year she purifies a few blades of Center Court grass and pockets them for good luck, Navratilova won't have trouble finding the motivation to play. Or to win.

"I'm hoping to lose myself in the atmosphere," she said.

[illegible]

RUGBY

RUGBY UNION
Wales 22, Fiji 8
New Zealand XV 25, France 33

FIRST RUGBY UNION TEST
Saturday's Result
Australia 23, Italy 20

[illegible]

MONDAY SPORTS

Cleveland Takes 18th Straight at Home

The Associated Press
Jack Morris got his 250th career victory and the Cleveland Indians won their 18th straight home game Sunday, coming from behind to beat the skidding Boston Red Sox 6-5.

Boston has lost 11 straight games — its longest losing streak since 1932 — and is two games under .500 exactly one month after being 13 games over .500.

Cleveland's streak at Jacobs Field is the best in the majors since Boston won a record 24 straight at Fenway Park in 1988. The Indians, who have not lost at home since May 1, have won nine in a row overall to take over first place in the AL Central with the best record in the American League.

Morris improved to 5-0 over his last eight starts since he shaved his trademark mustache to change his luck. He allowed 11 hits in seven innings, striking out six and walking one. Derek Lilliquist pitched 1½ innings of hitless relief and Paul Shuey finished the game for his fifth save.

The Indians trailed until the seventh, when they scored twice off Greg Harris on an RBI double by Kenny Lofton and Omar Vizquel's second RBI single of the game.

Tigers 3, Blue Jays 1: The Detroit Tigers tied a major league record by hitting a home run in their 25th straight game in a home victory over Toronto. Mickey Tettleton hit the homer, an upper-deck shot leading off the second, to tie the record set by the 1991 New York Yankees. Detroit leads the majors with 102 home runs.

Greg Gohr pitched into the eighth inning in the second start of his career, and the Tigers scored single runs in the first three innings. The Blue Jays finished 1-5 on their six-game road trip.

White Sox 7, Angels 0: In Chicago, Scott Sanderson had a no-hitter through 6½ innings and finished with a three-hitter as Chicago snapped a five-game losing streak.

Sanderson retired the first 13 batters he faced before walking Bo Jackson with one out in the

fifth. He lost the no-hitter when Chili Davis doubled down the left field line in the seventh.

Twins 10, Orioles 4: After going without a home run in 498 career at-bats, Pat Meares hit two as Minnesota routed the Orioles in Baltimore.

Meares' first homer, a two-run shot to left, gave the Twins

AL ROUNDUP

the lead for good and highlighted a six-run third. He also had a solo homer in the eighth to give the Twins a 7-4 lead.

Brewers 10, Yankees 7: In New York, Kevin Seitzer drove in three runs. Greg Vaughn homered twice and Matt Mieske hit a two-run homer for Milwaukee.

In Saturday's games:

Tigers 6, Blue Jays 5: In Detroit, Alan Trammell, Chris Gomez and Mickey Tettleton homered for the Tigers, moving them within one — to 24 — of the major league record for consecutive games with home runs, and later won in the 11th on Alan Trammell's single.

John Olerud drove in four runs for Toronto.

Indians 8, Red Sox 2: Cleveland set a team record with its 17th straight home victory, as Albert Belle hit a tiebreaking home run off Roger Clemens in the sixth inning. The Red Sox lost their 10th straight game, tying their longest skid since they dropped 11 in a row in 1932. They've had four 10-game losing streaks since then.

Yankees 4, Brewers 2: Danny Tartabull's 469-foot (150-meter) homer broke a sixth-inning tie for the victory. New York ended a five-game home losing streak and broke Milwaukee's four-game win streak.

Angels 4, White Sox 3: In Chicago, Rex Hudler, who replaced injured Jim Edmonds in the second inning, hit a two-run homer that won it for California. Edmonds bruised his right shoulder diving for Norberto Martin's double in the first. He is listed as day-to-day.

Mariners 3, Royals 1: Tino Martinez hit a two-run double in Seattle's three-run ninth in

Kansas City, Missouri. The Mariners, held to four hits over eight innings by Bob Milacki and Rusty Meacham, got a leadoff double from Ken Griffey Jr. in the ninth off Jeff Montgomery.

Jay Buhner drew a walk and was replaced by pinch runner Rich Amaral. After Edgar Martinez sacrificed, Tino Martinez doubled into the corner in right to make it 2-1. Reggie Jefferson's RBI single put Seattle ahead, 3-1.

Orioles 11, Twins 6: In Baltimore, Chris Hoiles, Tim Lincecum and Cal Ripken homered, and the Orioles withstood three homers by Minnesota.

Just before the game, 27 people were transported to area hospitals with minor injuries — cuts, bruises and sprains — after an escalator at the Camden Yards ballpark jammed and sent the riders sprawling down on top of one another.

Athletics 11, Rangers 10: In Arlington, Texas, Terry Steinbach's three-run homer capped a five-run Oakland ninth.



Glenallen Hill, who hit a three-run homer, got a hug from teammate Mark Grace after the Cubs beat the Giants.

Tigers' Homer Ties '41 Yanks

DETROIT — The Detroit Tigers tied a major league record by homering in their 25th straight game Sunday during a 3-1 victory over the skidding Toronto Blue Jays.

Mickey Tettleton hit the homer, an upper-deck shot leading off the second, to tie the record set by the 1991 New York Yankees. Detroit leads the majors with 102 home runs.

The homer, in the second inning, came off Juan Guzman. He has allowed 15 this year, after allowing 17 last season.

After nine straight years of winning records on the road, the Blue Jays are 9-23 this season.

Ken Griffey Jr. homered in Seattle's 5-1 victory over Kansas City on Friday night, his 30th in 65 games this season putting him well ahead of former Marlin's record pace of 1991, in which he hit 61 home runs.

Griffey's homer also ended his tie with Babe Ruth's major league record for most home runs through June 19. Ruth hit 30 in 1926 and again in 1930.

Reds Hit 4 Homers to Rout Braves Again

The Associated Press
The Cincinnati Reds hit a team-record four home runs in the first inning and routed the Atlanta Braves on Sunday for the second straight day, 12-4.

The Braves, with the lowest ERA and best record in the majors, were pounded 16-0 Saturday night by Cincinnati. The Reds got 20 hits in that game, and got 20 more Sunday, including homers by Hal Morris, Kevin Mitchell, Jeff Branson and Eddie Taubensee in a seven-run first inning.

Cincinnati scored 33 runs and had 50 hits in the three-game series in Atlanta. The Braves won the opener 6-5 Friday, then absorbed its most lopsided loss in 16 years Saturday.

The Reds battered John Smoltz for eight hits in the first inning.

Deion Sanders — who had two hits in the inning — led off the game with a single, took second on an errant pickoff

throw by Smoltz and scored on Barry Larkin's single. Morris then hit his fourth home run of the season and Kevin Mitchell followed with his 18th.

Smoltz retired Tony Fernandez on a popup before Reggie Sanders singled and Branson followed with his second homer of the year. Taubensee hit his second home run of the season and Cincinnati's first-ever four-homer inning.

Pirates 3, Cardinals 2: Zane Smith maintained his recent mastery over the St. Louis and Orlando Merced and Jeff King hit consecutive home runs in the seventh inning in Pittsburgh's victory in St. Louis.

Smith worked seven innings in 98-degree heat and allowed a run on eight hits with a walk and two strikeouts. Since joining the Pirates in September 1990, Smith is 5-2 with a 1.18 ERA against the Cardinals, with four of the victories at Busch Stadium.

He had been coming off his

shortest outing of the year, lasting 3 2-3 innings and allowing five runs at Montreal June 14.

In Saturday's games:

Reds 16, Braves 0: Cincinnati sent the Braves to their worst loss in nearly 16 years as Reggie Sanders and Brian Dorsett homered in Atlanta. Atlanta lost

NL ROUNDUP

by the second-biggest margin in its history. The Braves lost 19-0 to Montreal on July 30, 1978.

Barry Larkin who scored three runs, and Bret Boone, who drove in three, each had four hits. The Reds had 20 hits, their most since July 27, 1991.

Mets 11, Marlins 3: Todd Hundley hit two home runs and improved his lifetime average against Florida to .136, as New York banged out 20 hits in Miami. Hundley was 4-for-41 against the Marlins before he hit a three-run homer left-handed in the third inning and a solo

homer right-handed in the seventh. He has 12 home runs, one more than his previous career best in 1992.

Phillies 8, Expos 4: In Montreal, Danny Jackson drove in five runs and won his fourth straight decision for Philadelphia. Jackson, a career .122 hitter with 17 RBIs entering the game, hit a bases-loaded triple in the second inning and a two-run double in the sixth.

Cubs 6, Giants 4: Glenallen Hill drove in a career-high five runs in San Francisco and broke a ninth-inning tie with a two-run double. Four Chicago pitchers combined on a two-hitter, holding the Giants hitless after the fourth.

Cardinals 9, Pirates 0: Tom Pagnozzi's second career grand slam highlighted a six-run sixth in St. Louis, Missouri. The victory helped the Cardinals snap a four-game losing streak and prevented Pittsburgh from win-

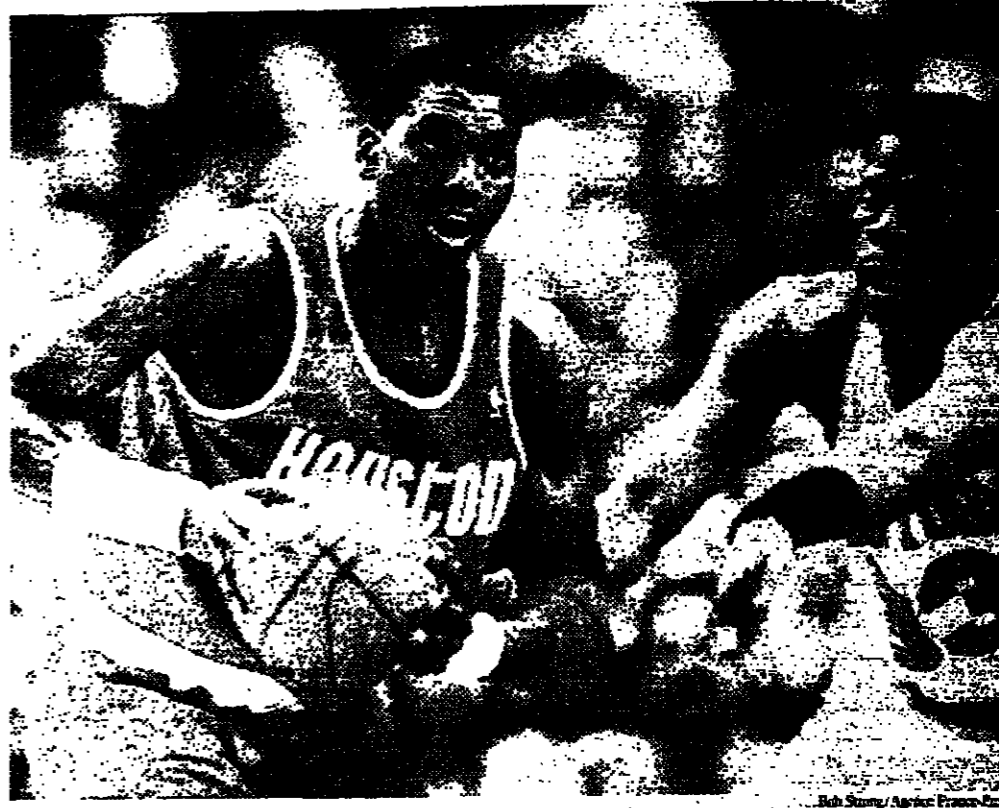
ning three straight road games for the first time this season.

Pittsburgh starter Denny Neagle and Allen Watson were both pitching shutouts when a thunderstorm halted play for 1:50 in the bottom of the fifth.

Astros 6, Padres 1: In San Diego, Ken Caminiti drove in three runs and Jeff Bagwell went 3-for-3 with two RBIs for Houston. San Diego's Bip Roberts extended his hitting streak to 21 games, the National League high this season.

Rockies 9, Dodgers 3: Marvin Freeman won his fourth straight decision and hit his first major league homer as Colorado won its sixth straight at Dodger Stadium.

Joe Girardi tied career highs with four hits and three RBIs to help pull the second-place Rockies within three games of the Dodgers in the National League West. A year ago, the expansion Rockies were 22 games out of first place after 67 games.



Hakeem Olajuwon under heavy pressure from Patrick Ewing in the fifth game of the NBA final.

Knicks Take 3-2 Lead to Houston

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — If the Knicks could win Sunday night, New York would have a National Basketball Association championship to go with its National Hockey League title.

Taking a 3-2 lead in the NBA final series, the Knicks defeated the Houston Rockets, 91-84, on Friday night in Game 5 in Madison Square Garden.

The Knicks could win their first championship since 1973 by taking Game 6 of the four-of-seven series here Sunday night. Should they lose, the decisive Game 7 is to be played here Wednesday night.

The Knicks' victory came hours after the hockey's Rangers celebrated their Stanley Cup championship with a Manhattan parade.

If the Knicks have their way, there will be another parade in New York very soon.

"It seems like we've been at this forever," said the Knicks' coach, Pat Riley, reflecting on the championship quest. "We started the season at midnight on Oct. 6. We wanted to be the first team to hit the floor in '93 and, hopefully, the last team to leave it in '94. Right now, we're on the brink of doing what we've dreamed about."

Patrick Ewing had 25 points, 13 rebounds and 8 blocks, which tied an NBA final record. Hakeem Olajuwon led the Rockets with 27 points.

Trailing by 80-78 with three minutes to play, the Knicks ran off seven consecutive points. John Starks started the run with a pressure shot, a three-point

jumpshot over Vernon Maxwell from in front of the Knicks' bench that gave New York an 81-80 lead.

There was plenty of time on the shot clock, but Starks did not hesitate, shooting over Maxwell before he was ready to defend.

Then New York made another defensive stand. After Kenny Smith missed a jumper, Carl

NBA FINAL

Herrera grabbed the offensive rebound in the lane and tried to put in a layup. But Ewing blocked it.

The ball went to Starks, who passed to Derek Harper streaking downcourt. Smith grabbed Harper for the foul with 1 minute 50 seconds left, and Harper made both free throws to give New York an 83-80 lead.

After a tough New York defensive stand again, Robert Horry missed entirely with a three-point shot as Anthony Mason ran at him. Charles Oakley saved the ball going out of bounds and passed to Starks, who found Anthony Mason streaking down the court for a dunk, to give New York an 85-80 lead with 1:25 left.

Then after Horry made just one of two free throws, Starks made two more foul shots with 57.3 seconds to play to give New York an 87-81 lead. After Olajuwon missed a jumper, the rebound was tied up, but the Knicks won the jump ball and the Rockets were finished.

With the Knicks trailing 79-78 with 3½ minutes left, Derek Harper had a chance to give

New York the lead, but he missed a 20-foot jumper. The Rockets called timeout. If the Knicks lost this game, they would have a hard time sleeping, having blowing a 13-point lead in the third quarter.

When play resumed, Maxwell drove to the basket and was fouled by Starks with 3:13 left. Maxwell made the first foul shot, but he missed the second, leaving Houston with a two-point lead. After Ewing missed a 14-foot jumper over Olajuwon, Houston had a chance to go ahead by four, but Harper made a key defensive play.

As Smith drove to the basket, Harper knocked the ball from Smith's hands. Smith reached down and recovered the loose ball, but his right foot was out of bounds, giving the ball back to New York, and setting up the Knicks' final surge.

"Once again they outplayed us," said Maxwell of the Knicks' guards. "You have to give them credit. They're playing well right now and we're not. We're struggling. I feel like that's the difference in the ball games."

Olajuwon, who had eight turnovers despite making an assortment of shots from all angles, refused to criticize his teammates.

"We're a team," Olajuwon said. "I don't separate the guards or the forwards from the center. I made mistakes, and that's the nature of the game. We have to settle down and regroup."

The most physical half of the series had ended with the

Knicks leading, 48-37. Players nearly came to blows for the first time in the series, when Anthony Mason had to be restrained from going after Olajuwon with 49.9 seconds left in the half.

The incident began when Olajuwon tried to make a layup move on Mason. Olajuwon swung the ball across his body, he hit Mason squarely in the mouth with an elbow. While the contact looked accidental, it jarred Mason and he fell hard to the floor. When he got up, he was looking for Olajuwon.

Players from both sides rushed toward Mason, as he came face to face with Olajuwon. Smarmy, Olajuwon turned his back and ignored Mason, who was called for both a personal foul and a technical foul.

Then, 13 seconds later, Mason was in the middle of another skirmish. After taking a long pass, he drove for a layup, with Robert Horry chasing a step behind. Horry was the player that Mason fouled in Game 4, causing Horry to lose his balance in midair and fall heavily to the floor on his tailbone. This was Horry's chance for payback.

He went for the ball, but got a piece of Mason's arm. However, with the tone of the game getting more violent by the moment, Horry was called for a flagrant foul. Mason got up and calmly walked to the free-throw line. If the Rockets wanted to play physical basketball, the Knicks were more than willing.

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Simpson's Fans Face The Unimaginable

In movies, particularly of late, he took the pratfalls that were all the funnier

Sunday was Father's Day in the United States, a day when children should be with their dad. Who was going to go to those beautiful children, to 9-year-old Sydney and 6-year-old Justin Simpson, and say to them: Your mother is dead, and your father is accused of killing her?



Elis got a break on the first hole when he drove into the deep left rough but was given a free drop because a TV tower obstructed his shot. He managed to get it on the green but three-putted from about 40 feet for a bogey. He got that stroke back with a birdie on the par-5 fourth hole and made pars until he bogeyed the par-3 eighth hole when he drove into the rough.

o-Randy Somier 82-75-157
 Johnny Miller 81-76-157
 Arnold Palmer 77-81-158
 Douglas Doug Chappau 79-79-158
 Bart Bryant 76-82-158
 Puckett Derritt 81-82-158
 Javier Sanchez 79-80-159
 Mark Mason 83-77-160
 o-Craig Barlow 88-80-160
 Thomas Garner 79-81-160
 Scott Medlin 79-82-161
 o-Joev Ferrari 82-79-161
 Michael Weeks 83-83-166
 Michael Allen 77-82-DG
 David Lundstrom 80-W/D

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MRS. BUMSTEAD: "HAUGH!!"

DAVE COVERLY 6-20

MONDAY SPORTS

Romania's Hagi Stuns Colombia

By Lisa Dillman
Los Angeles Times Service

PASADENA, California — Goalkeeper Oscar Córdoba was not supposed to cause hearts to pound wildly or faces to flush among Colombian soccer fans. No, this was no clone of the brazen René Higuita, who would cockily saunter out 20 yards from his goal and flirt with danger.

But on Saturday, the normally reliable Córdoba caused Higuita-like reactions from the huge Colombian contingent among the crowd of 91,856. He committed two significant miscues that led to goals, and Romania stunned Colombia, 3-1, in the first World Cup game to be played at the Rose Bowl.

The Romanian forward Florin Raducioiu scored twice and the often brilliant midfielder Gheorghe Hagi had a hand in every goal, scoring once and setting up both of Raducioiu's goals. Bogdan Stelciu, the goalkeeper, was nearly flawless, stopping 18 shots, including a point-blank effort by midfielder Fredy Eusebio Rincón from six yards out in the 23d minute with Romania ahead, 1-0.

For the moment, one of the pre-World Cup favorites, Colombia, is looking less than formidable, ranking last in Group A. It plays the United States at the Rose Bowl on Wednesday.

"We made mistakes we haven't made before," Coach Francisco Maturana said. "We were pressured and maybe a little overwhelmed by being in the World Cup. It was a good experience for us, a wake-up call."

"Too much individualism by our players contributed to the defeat," he said. "We showed a lack of mobility in the midfield, a lack of coherence in the defense and a

disconnected offense, especially in the second half.

"We still played well in the first half, but in the second half we fell apart," Hagi, who briefly left the game in the first half with an injured left leg, referred to the pretournament hype about Colombia.

"Colombia should not forget Romania has good players," he said.

Anghel Iordanescu, the Romanian coach, praised his team for its intelligent attack, but its tenacious and compact defense was the key. Colombia was permitted to pass the ball around at will in the nonthreatening parts of the field, but the Romanians opened with a 5-3-2 alignment and, holding a 2-1 lead, switched to a 6-2-2 in the 68th minute, when defender Tibor Selmesy replaced midfielder Ilie Dumitrescu.

Additionally, Colombia's star forward, Faustino Asprilla, could not seem to go anywhere in the second half without seeing the shadow of defender Daniel Prodan or feel a tug on his shirt. And the playmaking midfielder Carlos Valderrama was a non-factor save for a few showy first-half moves.

Although Colombia had near complete control of the ball in the opening 15 minutes, Hagi seemingly burst out of nowhere and created his magic to set up Raducioiu's first goal in the 16th minute.

Hagi launched a 25-yard pass and Raducioiu threaded through the maze of defenders and cut over, beating Córdoba with a shot inside the right post to make it 1-0.

Córdoba had a scare in the 24th minute with a long-range Hagi shot, but he was able to tip it away. There was no such luck in the 34th minute, when Hagi converted what almost looked like a short punt, a looping shot from an angle off the left

flank. Caught out of position, there was no way Córdoba could move back and Hagi's shot went in just inside the right post and slightly under the bar.

"Everybody made a mistake," Córdoba said of Hagi's goal. "It was a team mistake."

Fittingly, Hagi was not on the field when Colombia scored its only goal to cut Romania's lead to 2-1. After getting fouled by Gabriel Jaime Gómez in the 41st minute, Hagi left the field on a motorized cart. He returned after Colombian forward Aldo Valencia scored off a header in the 43d minute when defender Wilson Pérez sliced a pinpoint corner kick from the left side.

Stelciu had no chance on the goal. For his part, he thought the biggest play of the game was his save on Rincón in the first half. "I felt that that didn't happen, the game would have turned differently," Stelciu said.

On the final goal, which came in the 68th minute, even Córdoba could not blame anyone else. Córdoba came out and misplayed the ball, looking as if he had taken his eye off it because of concern about a potential collision with Raducioiu. Raducioiu jolted around him and punched the ball into an open net.

Maturana defended his goalkeeper — sort of — when asked whether there would be a change for Wednesday's game.

"Probably not," Maturana said. "Although today's game requires analysis."

Sort of the same way everyone in Colombia has been analyzing Higuita's performance in the 1990 World Cup. Four years later, little seems to have changed for Colombian soccer fans.



Carlos Valderrama, Colombia's captain, center, dribbling past Ioun Lupescu (5) and Daniel Prodan; the Romanians won, 3-1.

The U.S. and Switzerland Swelter to a 1-1 Draw That Nobody Wanted

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

PONTIAC, Michigan — This was supposed to be the spark that started a soccer brushfire, the United States opening the World Cup with a victory and opening the eyes of the American public.

Well, neither did the United States win on Saturday nor convert many nonbelievers in the first World Cup game ever played indoors. But considering they were thoroughly outplayed in the midfield, their star forward, Eric Wynalda, was suffering from an allergic reaction, and they ran out of gas when the temperature reached 106 degrees (41 degrees Celsius) on the floor of the un-air-conditioned Pontiac Silverdome, the Americans could have done a lot worse than a 1-1 draw with Switzerland.

"In a nutshell, we played badly and got a point," said midfielder John Harkes.

A tie is worth a point, and the last time the United States accumulated any points

in the World Cup was 1950. Four years ago, the Americans lost, 5-1, to Czechoslovakia in the opener. Saturday's draw must be considered an improvement. Whether it is enough of an improvement to advance beyond group play against Switzerland, Colombia, and Romania is another matter.

"We're still alive," said Bora Milutinovic, the Serb who coaches the Americans.

Alive, yes, but barely, thanks to a splendid free kick by Wynalda to tie the score in the final minute before halftime.

Still, the Americans need a first-round victory to join the 15 other teams that will advance to the single-elimination portion of the tournament. Realistically, Switzerland figured to be their best chance for a victory. Colombia, one of the tournament favorites, appears to be out of the Americans' league. That leaves Romania, an impetuous team loaded with talent and the ability to self-destruct.

"We came here hoping to get 3 points," said defender Alexi Lalas, referring to the standing. "We're not happy with the result, but there's nothing we can do about it now. I thought we played well at times, but we played defense much too much."

In the 45th minute, just before the first half drifted into injury time, Harkes made a threatening run on the dribble and was tackled by Swiss midfielder Ciri Sforza, setting up a free kick for the Americans. Wynalda was selected even though he had awakened Friday morning covered with hives, apparently having suffered an allergic reaction to something he ate.

"I had reactions like this when I was a kid to certain foods," Wynalda said. "I was really feeling fatigued."

Team doctors gave him allergy medicine, but Wynalda slept little Friday night. His hands and legs were red and swollen on Saturday, and he said he felt itchy and numb. He vomited before the game, and

there was some question as to whether he would play.

"But this is the World Cup," Wynalda said. "No way I wasn't going to play."

The free kick was set up from 28 yards, and Wynalda hit a wicked shot that kept hooking and sinking away from the Swiss goalie Marco Pascolo. No one blamed Pascolo. He could do nothing. This was a perfect shot, and the ball nicked the underside of the crossbar as it found its way into the net to tie the score at 1-1.

Four years ago, an impetuous Wynalda had been ejected from the World Cup opener for shoving a nettlesome Czech player named Lubomir Moravcik. But seasoning in Germany's Bundesliga has given him self-assurance and, more important, self-control.

"I was almost in disbelief," Wynalda said of his goal. "It was the greatest goal of my life."

For the Swiss, the goal was something else.

"A stone through the heart," said defender Dominique Herr.

The Swiss had taken a 1-0 lead only five minutes earlier when the American midfielder Thomas Dooley brought down Alain Suter just outside the penalty area. A tackle from behind can lead to a red card and automatic ejection at this World Cup, but Referee Francisco Lamolina of Argentina gave Dooley the benefit of the doubt.

A free kick was set up from 19 yards, and Georges Bréty put a shot over a disorganized American wall, past a screened Tony Meola, the U.S. goalkeeper. The defensive wall had aligned itself only 6 yards from the ball, instead of the required 10, and when the Americans were forced to push back, they fell out of alignment. At that point, Meola screamed at his teammates, but in the humid din of 73,425 spectators they could not hear him.

"I didn't see the ball until it was four yards away," said Meola, who reached flat-footedly. "By then, it was too late."

Given the dominance of Suter in the field, one goal appeared to be sufficient for a Swiss victory. The Americans couldn't hold onto the ball, so there was no reason to doubt that the Swiss could hold onto a lead. Then Wynalda's goal changed everything.

"It was demoralizing," said Swiss Coach Roy Hodgson.

Defensively, Alexi Lalas and Marco Balboa smothered Stéphane Chapuisat, the Swiss star, to prevent another score. It didn't hurt, either, that the other Swiss forward, Adrian Kneip, sat out with an ankle injury.

Finally, exhausted by the heat and humidity, both teams simply tried to hold on for a draw.

South Korea Pulls Out a Tie With Spain

By Elliott Almond
Los Angeles Times Service

DALLAS — In a match filled with controversy, intrigue, and a dramatic comeback, South Korea did not wait long to stun the soccer world on a steamy evening in Texas.

Playing with a man advantage from the 26th minute on, the underrated Korea turned a seemingly devastating defeat into a surprising draw, tying Spain, 2-2, before 56,247 at the Cotton Bowl on Friday, the first day of the World Cup.

In a most improbable first-round game, Spain once again enhanced its unenviable reputation as a World Cup underachiever. It was South Korea's second draw in nine Cup matches, the first since it tied Bulgaria in 1986. The South Koreans have never won in this tournament, but by earning a point in Group C on Friday, they have a good chance of advancing to the second round for the first time.

Spain, meanwhile, expecting to cruise into the second round, needs to regroup. Spain's demise came about slowly and painfully with temperatures in the 90s (30s centigrade), melting the undermanned team in the closing minutes. Spain's fatigued and weakened defenders gave up two goals when their legs could no longer keep up with the pressing Koreans.

Seo Jung Won, a veteran of the 1990 World Cup and the '92 Barcelona Olympic Games, tied the score in extra time after Hong Myung Bo beat a Spanish defender and passed to his unmarked teammate inside the penalty area.

Hong scored minutes earlier on a free

kick that deflected off the feet of Spanish defenders in front of the goal. The rebounding ball caught goalkeeper José Canizares by surprise.

Although it did not reap any benefits for a long time, South Korea's resurrection began in the 26th minute after a controversial call by the referee, Peter Mikkelsen of Denmark. Miguel Nadal was ejected after stopping a scoring threat by Ko Jeong Woon just outside the penalty area.

Nadal, Spain's captain and perhaps its most versatile midfielder, made a hard sliding tackle, but it was questionable whether it was a professional foul, a penalty committed deliberately to stop a striker from getting a clear run on the goal. Such a foul results in immediate ejection.

The red card slowed down the pace of the game and strategies had to be changed, said Juan Goikoetxea, a Spanish midfielder.

With Nadal's absence, Spain lost its presence for the rest of the first half. But spectacular goals in the 51st and 56th minutes renewed Spain's nerve, despite playing a man short.

The first goal came from forward Julio Salinas and some fancy footwork from Spain's midfielders. José Luis Caminero, a second-half substitute, set up the goal by beating the South Korean defense inside the penalty area. He sent a nice pass to Goikoetxea, whose crossing pass went to a sliding Salinas in front of the goal.

Inspired by that score, Spain went on the offensive and pressured the Koreans. Finally, Salinas broke free and tried a nice shot that was saved by goalkeeper Choi In Young. But Salinas got the ball back and

shot again. It was blocked, but Caminero got the rebound and dribbled to his right. He tried two hard shots that hit defenders, then crossed it to Goikoetxea after controlling the second rebound. Goikoetxea took the high ball and headed it in behind the outstretched arms of Choi.

Coach Javier Clemente figured the game was in hand and replaced Salinas seven minutes later with Felipe Miñambres, a younger player whose expertise is defense.

It was a sound move until Fernando Hierro suffered a slight leg injury in the 76th minute and sat down for five minutes before returning. The once dominant South Korea suddenly came to life.

"In the last 15 minutes, with Fernando injured, the team just lost its strength," Clemente said.

It was enough to give Korea a boost. "We figured we were down two goals, let's go out and attack," Seo said. "What have we got to lose?"

As it turned out, nothing. Clemente said his team was emotionally drained from the experience. Spain met but one forward in its defense-minded format and usually has little trouble holding big leads.

"They're demoralized because we had it won," he said. "They are a bit down, a bit stunned."

Clemente said losing Nadal changed the color of the match. "Playing with 10 men is very tough," he said. "At the end we were tremendously tired. We couldn't keep the Koreans out because we simply couldn't bear the pace any more."

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The British bookmakers Ladbrokes made Ireland a 16-to-1 bet Sunday to win the World Cup after its 1-0 victory over Italy. The Irish up from 25-1, while Italy went from 5-1 to 8-1.

Germany and Brazil remained the co-favorites at 3-1. The United States went from 80-1 to 125-1 despite tying Switzerland.

Spain had been the best backed team in the Cup, having moved from 22-1 early last week to 16-1, while Saudi Arabia remained at 500-1, with a lone wager of £10 placed on it. Many Irish fans backed their team at 5-1 to beat the Italians, while shrewder ones got 9-1 about a 1-0 scoreline.

A spokesman for the bookmaker Hills said on Sunday: "We alone have a £1 million liability on the Irish winning."

Italy was in a state of mourning Sunday. The loss at the hands of a team Italy had beaten in their last six meetings made banner headlines in most newspapers,

which stepped up pressure on the Italian team coach, Arrigo Sacchi.

The streets of Rome emptied shortly before the match began on Saturday night and remained deserted after it ended.

"Everyone is staying at home to cry," said one restaurant waiter, who had been watching the match outside on a small pocket television between serving courses.

On the Mediterranean island of Capri, the holiday spirit evaporated soon after Ireland's 12th minute goal.

Only foreigners uninterested in the sport were to be seen on the streets, which fell unusually silent for a Saturday evening.

In Milan, the home of league champion AC Milan, the city was stunned.

The tooting of car horns that is the mark of any major football engagement died down within minutes of Ray Houghton's winner.

Italian newspapers on Sunday did not spare their scorn.

"Italy makes its debut among

the whistles," ran a front-page headline across eight columns in Il Giorno.

The Turin-based La Stampa said the team's World Cup debut was nothing less than a "legendary fiasco."

Dubliners defied a pub strike to celebrate their team's victory with a staggering street party that continued into the early hours of Sunday.

"There'll be a lot of sore heads and not many healthy ones," said a Dublin policeman watching two men in shorts, green football shirts and Statue of Liberty hats totter by.

No incidents were reported in a good-natured scramble to find an open pub after bar staff from the MANDATE trade union voted to go on strike on the most important day in the national calendar since the last World Cup in 1990.

That scramble started about midday as people sought out an open pub. Police said many people were in their bar-side seats by mid-afternoon to make sure of a seat near a television

for the match which kicked off hours later.

Iranian viewers were surprised to see spectators wearing winter coats during the first World Cup match played in the sweltering heat in Chicago.

For the first time since the Islamic revolution in 1979, Iranians were able to watch live telecasts of World Cup games.

But "un-Islamic" scenes of spectators were apparently replaced with pre-recorded footage of fans wearing coats.

The aim was apparently to avoid showing women in revealing clothes.

Two fans at Chicago's Soldier Field had to be asked to return balls kicked into the stands during the opening match between Germany and Bolivia.

The spectators did not realize they were supposed to give the balls back, since baseball fans are allowed to keep any balls that stray into the stands.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)



Hong Myung Bo of South Korea leaping over the Spanish midfielder Luis Enrique Martinez; the teams played to a 2-2 tie.

12 Mexican Fans Die in Crash of Private Jet

The Associated Press

CHANTILLY, Virginia — A plane carrying Mexican soccer fans to the World Cup crashed while approaching Dulles International Airport in heavy fog Saturday, killing all 12 people aboard.

Carl Vogt, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, said the jet missed one approach to the airport and was attempting a second when it went down in a heavily wooded area on airport property.

"There's no one alive," Vogt said. A makeshift morgue was set up nearby

and the bodies were to be transported to a Virginia medical examiner's facility in northern Virginia, police spokesmen said.

José Henonin, a spokesman for the private, commercial chartering company TAESA in Mexico City, said the plane was an Executive Learjet with two crewmen and 10 passengers. He said the passengers were headed to Washington for World Cup soccer.

He said the plane left Mexico City on Friday evening and made a three-hour fueling stop in New Orleans. Dulles Airport is west of Washington.

Henonin said the plane was chartered for \$1,500 by José Luis Garza Hernández, owner of a private financial company, to take his family to Washington for the Mexico-Norway game Sunday.

The Mexican Embassy in Washington said the victims included three teenagers, three younger children, two men and two women.

Police and rescue workers with dogs combed the wreckage area, about four miles south of the airport's main terminal. Bulldozers had to be brought in to clear a path for rescue teams.

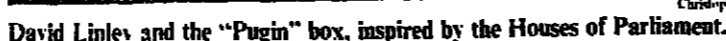
هكذا ان الاصل

By Suzy Menkes

Tastemakers

ed a table for the boardroom of New York's Metropolitan Museum). In 1993, Linley published a book about

Augustus Pugin, the founding father of the Victorian Gothic revival and creator of the Houses of Parliament; John Soane, whose soaring arches inspired



Snowdon, for "starting it all off."
Linley studied woodcraft under the

around in 200 years.

By William Safire

question, the polite nettie "FAQ-checks"; that's looking up "Frequently Asked Questions" before posting a query. It's computer communications courtesy, and Judith Morris, Miss Mar-

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Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

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ACROSS

- ### Solution to Puzzle of June 12

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Puzzle by Berni Sack
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Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Switzerland*	155-00-11	CARIBBEAN	
		U.K.	0500-89-0011	Bahamas	1-800-872-25
		Ukraine*	8-100-11	Bermuda*	1-800-872-25
EUROPE				British V.I.	1-800-872-25
Armenia**	8-14111			Cayman Islands	1-800-872-25
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Croatia*	99-36-0011	Israel	177-100-2727	Neth. Antill.	001-800-872-25
Czech Rep.	00-420-00101	Kuwait	800-268	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-25
Denmark*	8001-0010	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801		
Finland*	9800-100-10	Qatar	0800-011-7	AFRICA	
France	19-0-0011	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	Egypt (Cairo)	910-039
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Greece*	00-800-1511	U.A.E.*	800-121	Gambia*	001-1111
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Ireland	1-800-550-000	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	South Africa	0-800-99-011
		Belize*	555		
		Bolivia*	0-800-1112		

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